The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, April 30, 1874.

SENATE.

The Democratic members voted to confirm the judicial appointments this morning, when they were called up.

Mr. Chalfant objected to Mr. Broomal, of Chester, because he had, in the Constitutional Convention, called the Legislature corrupt.

Messrs. McClure and Wallace spoke in favor of Broomal, and the entire list went through.

George C. Gerwig, George J. Whitney and Edward Schindell were confirmed as Notaries.

The following bills passed finally:

An act authorizing the collection of contributions for charitable purposes.

An act for the better training of teachers in common schools.

An act for the better collection of debts against non-residents.

An act allowing notaries to appoint deputies.

Mr. Graham introduced a bill authorizing municipal corporations to proceed with grading and paving after giving proper security.

HOUSE.

The Legislative Appropriation bill passed finally. It was amended, and now goes to a Conference Committee.

The calendar of second reading bills was then taken up. Debate was had on the bill punishing mercantile agencies for false reports. It was postponed—42 to 40.

The act regulating medical practice was amended so as to take effect in 1875, and laid over.

The act to require the teaching of drawing in common schools was postponed.

The Senate supplement to the Pittsburgh Second avenue act, passed second reading.

At six o'clock the House adjourned.

Chairman Wainwright, of the Vice and Immorality Committee, has had the petitions referred to that committee classified, as follows: Number of petitioners for repeal of Local Option, 117,336; against repeal, 67,504.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, May 1, 1874.

SENATE.

The Senate debated the supplement to the law regulating executions on railroads, which was passed.

The act regulating the weight of bark was lost.

The act relating to compulsory arbitrations passed.

The act validating municipal assessments heretore made, is still on the House calendar on first reading.

HOUSE.

The following bills passed first reading:

An act relative to the accounts of county officers.

An appropriation to the Allegheny Prison Society.

The House then reconsidered the act punishing mercantile agencies for false representation, and put the bill on first reading for next Wednesday.

Mr. Young reported a supplement to the act in relation to county rates and levies, prescribing a basis for the valuation of lands used for agricultural purposes.

Both branches have adjourned till Monday evening.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, May 4, 1874.

SENATE.

The Senate met at eight o'clock.

Mr. Wallace introduced a bill to authorize corporations to increase the security of their bonded indebtedness.

Mr. McClure offered a resolution inviting the people of the whole nation to appropriate to the Centennial, and appealing to Congress for support to make it a grand success.

A number of bills passed first reading, but none were finally acted upon or considered. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at 3 P. M.

Mr. Foster introduced a bill to authorize benevolent associations to establish Homes for destitute children.

The remainder of the session was devoted to bills on first reading of minor importance.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, April 29, 1874.

The Senate had two laborious sessions, to-day, disposing of nearly all the bills pending on first reading, and the bulk of those on second reading, besides disposing of all that were ready on third reading. It is safe to say that the Senate, by the end of the week, will have cleared up its calendar pretty thoroughly.

The Finance Committee reported the House resolution for final adjournment on May 15th, as committed. It can be called up at any time and passed, and the presumption is it will pass as reported. There is a section of men, here, in both Houses, who want to stay till midsummer; but I have no idea they will succeed.

The School Book bill, as I expected, went through the Senate finally, this morning, by a two-thirds vote—20 to 10—Messrs. Yerkes, Chalfant and Waream being absent. If they had been present the vote would have been 22 to 11. After the earnest efforts of the book publishers to defeat it, the two-thirds vote of the Senate in its favor is the highest possible testimony to its rightfulness. No bill could get such a vote in its favor that was not meritorious enough to deserve it.

Senate bill to provide for the submission of civil cases to the decision of the court and dispense with trial by jury, was postponed indefinitely, the Senate having previously taken up and amended the House bill on the same subject.

The bill of the Senate heretofore pending and postponed, to regulate the official terms of city, borough, ward and township officers, was taken up and amended so as to include township treasurers, and passed third reading. It will pass finally to-morrow. It fixes the first of April following the February election as the time when the terms of such offices shall begin, except school directors, whose terms begin as now fixed by law.

Mr. McClure's bill, to establish a system of chattel mortgages in this Commonwealth, came up on second reading and was voted down, yeas 8, nays 17. There is a strong feeling in favor of such mortgages in Philadelphia, but the country members were generally hostile to it, and the vote, as will be noticed, was a decisive one.

The vote had yesterday on the final passage of House bill fixing a bounty on fox and wild cat scalps was reconsidered, and several Senators from districts which have local laws on the same subject, and do not want to come under a general law, having made strong speeches against it, Mr. Rutan made a motion for its indefinite postponement, which prevailed. In counties where foxes and wild cats are yet to be found, the assurance of a liberal bounty for their scalps stimulates the hunters to hunt them to extinction, and a low bounty (such as this bill offered) would be sure to keep any one from hunting them for their scalps. The bill thus defeated was understood to have been originally intended for the repeal of a local act which bears hardly on the treasury of Butler county; but as that local act could easily have been repealed by giving the required notice, it was held to be unwise to substitute a general act for one merely repealing the local one.

Senate bill to provide for the submission of civil cases by agreement, to a referee learned in the law, was amended so as to pay the referee ten dollars a day, to be taxed as a part of the costs in the case, instead of being paid by the county, as provided in the original bill. In this shape it will pass finally to-morrow.

The following bills passed finally:

To authorize the appointment of short-hand clerks for the several counties.

To erect a commission for the purpose of examining and providing uniformity of school books for the several school districts of this Commonwealth.

Regulating the election of Secretary of Internal Affairs, defining his duties and fixing his salary.

Fixing the time when the term of office of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and other judges learned in the law, shall commence. (The time fixed is the first Monday in January.)

To provide for the expenses required by an act entitled "an act to provide for the continuance of the education and maintenance of the destitute orphans of the deceased soldiers and sailors, and the destitute children of permanently disabled soldiers and sailors of the State," approved April 9, A. D. 1867. This is the usual Appropriation bill for soldiers' orphans.

House bill, to fix the standard weight of bark, was amended so as to make 2,000 pounds a cord, for all kinds of bark. The vote was 14 to 11, and the bill may be voted down on final passage.

Mr. Graham called up his bill repealing all laws requiring separate schools to be kept for children of color, and amended it by adding Mr. Anderson's bill on the same subject to it. In that shape it passed second reading.

In the House, Mr. McCullough (Philadelphia) moved that the House proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 74, an act to fix the number of Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly of the State, and to apportion the State into Senatorial and Representative districts. Agreed to—yeas, 53; nays, 29.

Previous to the announcement of the above vote a point of order was raised by Mr. Little that it required a two-third to suspend the rule to take up the bill. The Speaker, however, decided that the bill being one required to be passed by the Constitution it came within the class of bills which, in accordance with a resolution by the House, could be called up by a simple majority vote.

Messrs. Stranahan and Heiges appealed from the decision of the Chair.

A debate followed, participated in by Messrs. Little, Stranahan, Brockway, Wolfe and Heiges, when the decision of the Speaker was sustained—yeas 55, nays 33.

The first section of the bill was then read.

Mr. Pyle moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed for the present. Not agreed to—yeas 34, nays 53.

The first and second sections were agreed to, and the third section being under consideration,

Messrs. Stranahan, Brockway and Little (Democrats) spoke in opposition to the bill, and Messrs. Wolfe, Mitchell and Webb (Republicans) advocated its passage, when the debate was interrupted by the arrival of the hour of one o'clock, and the House adjourned.

At the afternoon session the consideration of the bill was resumed, and after the usual show of ill-blood by the Democrats, it passed by a party vote. It will probably pass finally to-morrow.

The discussion on the bill was very heated and acrimonious, especially on the part of the Democrats. Mr. Little, of Wyoming, was almost beside himself with party rage, applying every harsh epithet he could think of to the bill and its supporters; and after pouring out his spleen in this abusive style, he had the effrontery to call some Republican member to order for applying a much milder term to him! The assurance in this case was so palpable that one of the Republican members from Philadelphia (Mr. Smith) drew up a resolution, reciting some half dozen of Mr. Little's hot tempered epithets, and declaring that such language should not hereafter be considered as parliamentary. Mr. Little was bright enough to see the point, and did not press his call to order.

The fact is that the Democrats have themselves alone to blame for the harshness they complain of in this bill. They have done their level best to madden and inflame our side of the House, by a resort to party tricks and the employment of party machinery in obstructing the progress of legislation, and the Republican members of the House have naturally but little disposition to accommodate or oblige them. There is an adage in law that he who asks for equity must first show equity. In like manner, in politics, those who ask for magnanimity from their opponents must first show it themselves.

After the Apportionment bill had been disposed of, the House ran as wild as a stern-wheel steamer without a rudder. Instead of taking up the orders, they were thrust aside and every member who had a pet bill on hand jumped up and wanted it acted on. The result was a great deal of noise and confusion; and very little work. Some dozen bills on first and second reading were taken up out of order and acted on, and the following, all House bills, passed finally:

Joint resolution providing for the payment of the expenses of serving the writs of election to fill vacancy in the district composed of Pike and Wayne counties.

An act to make appropriations for pensions and gratuities not provided for by act of Congress. This is the usual appropriation bill for pension purposes.

An act to repeal an act relative to the duties of the District Attorney for the county of Erie.

An act for the relief of Captain Richard Budd.

It is said that the House has yet nearly two hundred bills to act on. If so, and it wants to adjourn May 15th, it had better go to work and stop the everlasting jabber that has been going on so long. I do not think the number is so large, but it is sufficiently large to call for earnest and faithful work for the rest of the session.

SPECIAL.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, April 30, 1874.

The House this morning resumed consideration of the Apportionment bill, being on third reading. The Democrats made a stubborn fight on it, but were met promptly in their arguments, by Messrs. Newmyer, Webb, Mitchell and McCormick, who maintained the brunt of the discussion, and most ably, too. After a persistent refusal to amend the bill, except in one unimportant particular, it passed finally, yeas 53, nays 38.

The bill, with the amendments, was immediately messaged over to the Senate, and the vote taken there, on concurring in the House amendments, was yeas 5, nays 24. This carries the bill to a Conference Committee, which will consist of Messrs. Rutan, Alexander and Wallace, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. McCullough, Webb and Heiges on the part of the House. The bill will not probably come from the hands of this committee much before the final adjournment.

After the Apportionment bill was disposed of in the House, a bill authorizing the State Treasurer to pay the necessary expenses incident to the calling out of the National Guards to assist the civil authorities in suppressing the recent riot in Susquehanna county, passed finally.

House bill No. 178, to punish commercial agents for false representations of the business condition of certain persons, was taken up on second reading.

Mr. Christy moved to postpone the bill indefinitely.

Mr. Roney, of Philadelphia, favored the bill, and hoped that the House would not postpone. He caused to be read an editorial from the Philadelphia *Mercury*, showing some outrageous practices on the part of so-called commercial agents. He stated that the bill had been opposed without any reason. It was simply designed to punish false representations, and persons who made such damaging statements deserved to be punished. Those who conducted their business honestly would not be effected. A powerful lobby had been on the floor of the House to defeat the aim of the bill.

Mr. Christy said that he, for one, had taken a determined stand against the proposition. A petition had been presented representing one hundred millions of dollars of capital against the bill, as being unnecessary. The remedies afforded by law were already sufficient to protect the community. The bill was simply a "pincher," and had been drawn up by a person who was an ex-detective. Moreover, it is a species of class-legislation. If this bill becomes a law it will drive out of existence every commercial agency in the country.

Mr. Reyburn rose to ask the gentleman whether he had not acted as an agent for one of these agencies?

Mr. Christy replied that he had been such an agent, and had always endeavored to report fairly the standing of business firms.

Mr. Roney spoke of the ease with which signatures could be obtained to almost any remonstrance, and they had been no doubt obtained to the hundred millon dollar remonstrance through fear on the part of the signers that their business standing would be injured by the agencies, if they did not sign. He held in his hand scores of letters and petitions in favor of the bill and delivered a lengthy speech, acknowledging that there might be some good commercial agencies, but declaring that his bill was only intended to affect those which promulgated evil reports.

Pending the question the House adjourned until afternoon; and at the afternoon session, after some more debate, the bill was postponed indefinitely. I am not sure that the purpose of this bill was not a good one, and the failure of it now, will hardly deter its friends from giving it another trial next year.

The House devoted the remainder of the afternoon session to bills on second reading, some fifteen of which passed up to third reading. An act to require the teaching of drawing in all the common schools of the State was postponed.

In the Senate, after the routine of morning business, the long dead-lock on judicial nominations was broken, and the nominations, on motion of Mr. Rutan, were severally taken up and confirmed, except that of Mr. Ingham, for the Twenty-sixth district, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The vote on most of the nominations was 30 and 31, except Mr. McCandless, of Butler, who got 24. Mr. Chalfant made fight on the nomination of John M. Broomall, of Delaware, because he had, in some public speech, indulged in indiscriminate abuse of the Legislature; but he was confirmed, 24 to 1. There was no negative vote on any other nomination.

At the afternoon session the Judiciary Committee reported strongly in favor of confirming Ingham, and he was accordingly confirmed by a vote of 25.

The House amendments to the Centennial bill were taken up and concurred in, yeas 23, nays 5, which ends the struggle over that measure.

The following nominations of the Governor nor were taken up and confirmed:

Commissioners of Deeds, Nathaniel E. Monroe and Spencer C. Doty, New York city, and Charles Godshaw, Louisville, Ky.; Notaries Public, Samuel Claney, Belleview, Allegheny county; Dr. M. R. Wilson, Corry, Erie county; W. R. M. McIlvain, Saltsburg, Indiana county; Chas. H. Woltzen, Pottsville, Schuylkill county; Amasa Chase, Great Bend, Susquehanna county; Robert McCurdy and D. B. Meany, Philadelphia; George I. Whitney, Pittsburgh, and Henry C. Gerwig, Allegheny.

Senate bill No. 154, for the establishing of new counties in this Commonwealth, being on third reading, Mr. Cutler offered amendments and moved to go into Committee of the Whole for inserting the amendment.

Mr. Playford moved to indefinitely postpone the bill and the amendment.

The motion was discussed at length by Messrs. Playford, McClure, Fitch, Rowland, Wallace, White and Bechtel.

On agreeing to postpone indefinitely, the yeas were 14, nays 16.

Further amendments were proposed by Messrs. Fitch and White, Playford and Weakley, and agreed to. The bill, as amended, was agreed to, and it was laid over.

The amendments of Mr. Cutler require the vote to be taken of all the counties proposed to be divided in forming a new county, on the question of its formation, and unless one-third of all the voters of such counties shall be in favor of the new county, it shall not be formed. The original bill required only the affirmative vote of a majority of the voters living within the bounds of the proposed new county. This would have given them, if adopted, a dead sure thing of it.

The vote on Mr. Playford's motion, 14 to 16, included Messrs. Fitch and Wallace in the negative, who declared they would not vote for the bill without Cutler's amendment in it. The friends of the original bill saw, at once, that the Senate was against it, as it stood, and they therefore yielded to the incorporation of Mr. Cutler's proposition, and the bill, as it now stands, will not permit a dismemberment of the old counties without their consent.

The other amendments made to the bill were simply to make it more perfect in detail. Mr. White's amendment renders any new county, when formed, responsible for its share of the county debt of the respective counties from which it may be taken.

This responsibility, together with the liability for the cost of new county buildings, will make all new county schemes, expensive ones, if carried out.

Mr. Anderson called up and passed to third reading, a bill prescribing the mode of ascertainment and payment of damages resulting from grading or regrading of avenues, streets and alleys, or parts thereof, by any city in the Commonwealth. This bill was framed in Pittsburgh, by one of the city officials, and contains a clause rendering cities liable for all excess of damages over benefits in grading or *regrading* streets, and is a departure, in that respect, from the well-settled legal principle, as estabiished by the Supreme Court in the Fifth street case, which held that the city was *not* liable for damages resulting from a change of grade. If the city of Pittsburgh wishes to establish a departure from that principle, and take on its shoulders a load of new obligations growing out of claims for such damages, I do not see why I should object; but my guess is that the city does not know that such a burden is in preparation for it, or that it was made ready by one of its own officials.

The following bills passed finally:

An act providing for the construction of fish ways and the propagation and protection of fish and appropriating moneys therefor.

An act regulating the appointment and pay of fish wardens or water bailiffs.

An act for the relief of the Leibrandt and McDowell Stove Company.

An act for the prevention of horses, cattle, sheep or swine running at large in the various townships of the Commonwealth.

An act to provide for the submission of civil cases by agreement of the parties to a referee learned in the law.

An act authorizing the collection of contributions for charitable purposes.

House bill, to provide for an appropriation to the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren.

House bill, supplemental to an act granting a pension to Henry Fix, approved May 23, 1871.

An act to repeal an act, entitled "An act for the protection of sheep and taxing dogs in the township of Hamilton, in the county of Monroe," approved April 2, A. D. 1870.

House bill, to provide for the due training of teachers for the common schools and management of the Normal schools of the State.

House bill, an act requiring every railroad or canal corporation organized or doing business in this State to maintain an office therein for the transaction of its business.

A further supplement to an act relating to goods, wares and merchandise in store and in transit, and to make receipts and bills of lading therefore negotiable, approved September 24, A. D. 1866.

An act to authorize notaries public to appoint deputies in certain cases.

House bill to provide for the collection of debts against non-resident debtors.

House bill, relating to the resignation of members of the General Assembly, and providing that no resignation should take effect unless accepted by two-thirds of the members of the House to which the resignation was sent, was opposed vigorously by Mr. McClure, and voted down unanimously. This bill originated in the House after the resignation of Dimmick, pending charges against him. The House was stung with its helplessness, in that case, and this bill was the consequence. Its defeat by the Senate grew out of the apprehension that in close political contests, when either House might be nearly evenly divided, a single resignation might put it in the power of a minority to prevent an election to fill the vacancy. Take the instance of the Senate, as it has been several times, with a bare majority of one to either party. In that case the resignation of a member of the majority, if it had to be accepted, might and probably would result in an interminable dead-lock. The sixteen members of the minority could stop the other sixteen from accepting the resignation, and so prevent an election to fill the vacancy.

The bill from the House to fix the standard weight of bark, after having been amended yesterday so as to make 2,000 pounds, of any kind of bark, a cord, was voted down. Yeas 11, nays 12. Those who sell bark prefer to have no law upon the subject at all. The tanners, on the contrary, wanted some kind of a law, and would have taken this, rather than none at all. Those who sell bark by the cord, measured as a cord of wood, prefer the measurement of piles stacked by themselves, to the measurement of a pair of scales. There's honesty in no trade but ours.

The bill to fix a time for the beginning of the term of city, ward, borough and township officers, was postponed indefinitely.

The Republican State Committee has been called to meet here on Tuesday, May 12, at two o'clock P. M., to fix the time for holding the Republican State Convention. That will be the second day of the grand military reunion here, and many members of the Committee will thus have a chance to attend both.

SPECIAL.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, May 1, 1874.

The House refused, to-day, to entertain a motion for night sessions, next week, evidently laboring under the delusive hope that the Senate will not adopt the House resolution to adjourn on the 15th. The Senate, however, will probably adopt the resolution as sent over to it by that body, and so take the House at its word. Nearly everybody is growing weary of this prolonged session, and none but the bummers want to hold on.

In Senate, after a great deal of trifling and time wasting, the calendar of bills on third reading was taken up and the following bills passed finally:

To authorize courts to confirm titles of parties to real estate sold or conveyed by trustees of married women without leave of court.

Relative to days of grace on negotiable paper.

To provide for the organization and regulation of insurance companies.

To provide for the holding of special Courts of Common Pleas for the determination of pending cases.

To make the redemption money paid by a lien creditor, a prior lien on the title of the debtor on the land that is redeemed.

To repeal all provisions of the act of April 10, A. D. 1872, entitled "An act for the registration of births, deaths and marriages in the city of Allentown," relating to marriages.

To compulsory arbitrations.

Requiring every railroad or canal corporation organized or doing business in this State, to maintain an office therein for the transaction of its business.

Mr. Ermentrout's Local Option Stray law, authorizing the arrest of all stray animals in every election district in which the people shall vote in favor of enforcing the law, was amended by exempting one milk cow for every family from its provisions, and was then voted down.

Senate bill No. 50 to repeal an act relating to executions, approved the 16th day of June, 1836, approved the 7th of April, 1870, being on third reading, Mr. Wallace moved to go into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of inserting an amendment providing that this act shall not be construed to affect or in any manner impair the right to proceed to sell any such corporation which is now levied under writ of execution, which was agreed to and the bill went over to be printed.

A number of bills passed second reading, and the Senate then adjourned until Monday night.

In the House, a few bills were read a first time, and a large number of bills reported from committees.

Mr. Jamison (Bucks) moved the House reconsider the vote by which House bill 178, punishing the agents of commercial agencies for false representations of business standing of any person or firm, was defeated yesterday. Agreed to—yeas 45, nays 36.

And the question recurring on the motion to indefinitely postpone,

Mr. Mitchell held that the bill ought not to pass, and that the matter was well enough provided for by law already, and thought the animus of the bill was to bring about prosecution just for the purpose of forcing a settlement, a plan to extort money.

Mr. Christy rose to a personal explanation, and stated that it had come to his knowledge that he and other gentlemen who were opposing this bill had been bribed. He denounced the charge unqualifiedly as false and malicious.

Mr. Hayes denied *in toto* the charge, which he said had come to his ears that he received $1,500 a year from one of these agencies, for information furnished them.

The motion to indefinitely postpone the bill was not agreed to—yeas 34, nays 40.

The further consideration of the bill was then postponed until next Wednesday afternoon.

The House then adjourned until Monday afternoon.

I see that one of your city papers pitches into the House for not passing the bill to regulate the office of State Treasurer, and compliments Mr. Graham for passing it through first reading in the Senate. It so happens that the bill which Mr. Graham called up in the Senate was the bill which passed the House, on Mr. Newmyer's motion, on the 24th ult.

SPECIAL.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

OCCUPATION OF BILBAO BY REPUBLICANS.

MADRID, May 2.—Official advices received this morning announce that the Republican troops have entered Bilbao, the Carlists retreating in great disorder.

MADRID, May 2.—Additional dispatches state that General Concha, who left the seacoast several days ago, with 20,000 men, to attack the Carlists in the rear, gained the heights on the left bank of the river Nervion, above Sopuerta. The Carlist General Andechaqua was killed in the engagements previous to the deliverance of Bilbao by Serrano's troops. A church in San Pedro Abanto was nearly demolished by the fire of the Republicans.

CARLISTS DENY THE RELIEF OF BILBAO—THEIR SIDE OF THE STORY.

LONDON, May 3.—Advices received at the Spanish embassy here confirm the report of the entry of the government troops into Bilbao, but the latest telegrams, received in London from Carlist sources, state that Serrano entered Portugalete Friday afternoon and immediately marched for Bilbao. The Carlists were concentrated between Portugalete and Bilbao, and a desperate battle began at five o'clock Saturday morning, the result of which has not yet been reported. In the meantime the Carlist siege batteries redoubled their fire on Bilbao. A dispatch from Bayonne says the Carlists deny the truth of the Madrid report that the Republican troops have entered Bilbao, and claim that the Carlist army still occupies formidable positions at Barracaldo, Searroza and Castransona, where they are disputing the advance of Marshal Serrano.

THE OCCUPATION FULLY CONFIRMED.

LONDON, May 3.—A special dispatch from Santander to the *Times* says: A deputation of volunteers from Bilbao visited General Manuel de la Concha, who had been operating in the rear of the insurgents, and informed him that the Carlists had retired. Concha immediately communicated the intelligence to Marshal Serrano and the latter replied by telegraph, granting to Concha the honor of first entering Bilbao. A decree has been issued in Madrid calling for a levy of all persons liable to military duty over nineteen years of age.

RELIEF OF BILBAO FULLY ACCOMPLISHED—REJOICING IN MADRID—FLIGHT OF THE CARLISTS.

MADRID, May 4.—Marshal Serrano entered Bilbao Saturday. There is great rejoicing here over the deliverance of the city. Saturday evening there was a general illumination. The municipality have sent congratulatory dispatches to Serrano and Concha. Additional dispatches from Bilbao state that parties of Carlists are surrendering, in the hope of amnesty. The main body, however, is retreating in disorder in the direction of the province of Guipezcon. Bilbao is resuming its wonted appearance, and trade is reviving.

England.

THE NEW ATLANTIC CABLE.

Herald Cable Special.]

LONDON, May 2.—A large crowd of persons visited the steamer Farraday, off Woolwich, to-day. The Farraday is taking on board the new direct Atlantic cable, 2,400 miles of which are now ready. The steamer will sail in about ten days for New Hampshire. The cable will be landed on this side, at a point fifteen miles south of Valencia.

RUMORED RESIGNATION OF THE LIBERAL WHIP.

The *Observer* announces that Sir Robert Peel will resign the position of Liberal whip on account of ill health.

Holland.

RETURN OF THE ACHEEN HEROES.

THE HAGUE, May 2.—Gen. Von Sweiten, commander of the Dutch expedition to Acheen, and his staff have returned to Batavia.

A SAVAGE MURDERER.

Tragedy in Catskill Jail---A Condemned Felon Kills His Keeper---Militia Ordered Out to Save the Wretch's Life Over Night.

HUDSON, N. Y., April 30.—Joe Waltz, the murderer, who is sentenced to be hanged at Catskill to-morrow, killed his keeper, Charles Ernst, in his cell at three o'clock this afternoon, by striking him on the head with a piece of iron, smashing in his skull. During the past week, officer Ernst has guarded Waltz in his cell, in order that he should commit no injury to himself. The murder to-day had been committed sometime before it was discovered. Geo. Olney, with a reporter, went to see Waltz and called for Ernst, but no answer being returned, they looked through the cell door and saw him lying on the floor unconscious. The officer's revolver was found in the possession of Waltz. The victim lived only fifteen minutes after medical aid was summoned. The prisoner manifests a stolid indifference as to his horrible deed. The excitement at Catskill is intense, and at least two thousand persons are collected around the jail, threatening to break down the doors and lynch the prisoner. The Sheriff is determined to maintain order and carry out the sentence of the court. If the mob do not take the affair into their hands, Waltz will be hanged at about one o'clock to-morrow. The Governor has been appealed to, and two companies of militia are ordered to proceed from Albany to Catskill forthwith.

Democratic State Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—The Democratic State Central Committee met to-night and reconsidered the resolution adopted March 23, fixing the time and place of holding the next State Convention. A new resolution was adopted, fixing Pittsburgh as the place, and Wednesday, August 26, as the time of holding said convention.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30, 1874.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The April returns in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will reach nearly eight and one-half millions. This is a million increase over the receipts for the same month last year. The total for the year to date, is eighty-one and a half million. So far this year, sixty thousand dollars have been collected on legacies and successions on estates being settled in the courts. These taxes were repealed in 1870.

The Customs for April

amount to fourteen millions in coin. This is a decrease of about seven hundred thousand on the receipts for the same month last year. From present indications, there will be a decrease of twenty millions for the year.

The Mormon Question

is to come up before the House in an original and and peculiar manner. The Committee on Elections to-day, in the contested election case of Maxwell vs. Cannon, from Utah, submitted a report declaring that Mr. Maxwell was not elected and was, therefore, not entitled to the seat. They further report that Mr. Cannon, the sitting member, was elected, but do not add the usual form, "that he is entitled to retain his seat." Mr. Hazelton, of Wisconsin, while agreeing with the report of the committee, gave notice of an amendment that Cannon ought not to be permitted to retain the seat, because he is a Mormon and engaged in practices contrary to the spirit of the laws and Constitution of the United States. This, it is proposed to refer to a special committee for report. The question of embodying the resolutions in the report was discussed in the Committee on Elections, but it was deemed best to report the resolutions in the form above given, leaving the other question to come up on its own merits.

Mr. Cresswell Explains his Contracts.

The Postmaster General was before the House Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads on Tuesday in relation to the mail contracts which the committee are now investigating. He was asked particularly with reference to a route numbered 7,587, and his explanation of this route shows the manner in which business was done with reference to other routes. In this route there were ninety bids, ranging from $900 to $80,000. William Wood was the lowest bidder, at $900, and he was awarded the contract. The service had previously been rendered by F. P. Sawyer, at $34,000 per annum. Wood failed to fulfil the contract, and it was again given temporarily to Sawyer at his old rate, $34,000 per annum. The route was then re-advertised, and the lowest bid was $2,300. This bidder also failed to come to time, and again Sawyer got the contract at $34,000. Mr. Cresswell was asked by Mr. Stone, of Missouri, if he did not know at the time that Wood's bid was a straw bid. He said he was morally certain of it, but he had no evidence to that effect, nor had he any discretion under the law as it then existed. Mr. Cresswell read a long statement showing the action of the Department in that and other routes, and was examined at some length by Mr. Stone.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1874.

No Change in Internal or Customs Duties.

Members of the Senate Finance and House Ways and Means Committees express the opinion that no action will be taken this session looking to a change of Internal or Customs duties. There is a feeling in favor of repealing

The Ten Per Centum Reduction

of 1872 on certain articles under the tariff, but it is thought that there is already sufficient business before Congress to run the session into the heels of summer. If the ten per cent. reduction were repealed and the duties placed at their old figure, the government would realize an increase of about twelve millions in the revenues.

River and Harbor Bill.

The House Committee on Appropriations has agreed to report back the River and Harbor bill just as it came from the Committee on Commerce. In the River and Harbor Appropriation bill is an item of five thousand dollars for continuing the survey of the extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal to Pittsburgh.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3, 1874.

Decline of the Iron Trade of Wales.

Mr. Davis, late Consul to Cardiff, Wales, now in this city on business connected with the Department of State, gives a very discouraging account of the condition of the iron manufactures and trade in Wales. This trade with the United States was, a few years ago, very large, but of late has practically disappeared. This, he says, is owing to the competition and superior facility of American iron. Some of the largest iron works in that country are either entirely suspended or working on reduced time. Thousands of skilled workmen are out of employment, and many of them are emigrating to the United States.

The Grave of Washington's Mother.

The Congressional delegation who yesterday visited the grave of the mother of Washington, at Fredericksburg, with a view to an inspection and report upon the condition of the monument commenced by the government in 1833, express themselves very much gratified at the evidence of friendly feeling and hospitality manifested by the populace. The delegation visited the house in which Mrs. Washington lived and in which the General had his last interview with his mother prior to setting out to assume command of the patriot armies of the Revolution. They next visited the grave a short distance outside the city.

The Unfinished Monument

bore evidences of the depredations of visitors, and what was left had, from appearances, been used as a target. The delegation were then shown about the town, and examined the fine water power on the Rappahannock. After a banquet, they returned to the capital. A report will be made to Congress in a few days.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4, 1874.

Question of Final Adjournment.

At the request of the members of the Committees on Ways and Means and Appropriations, Mr. Dawes withheld his resolution to-day for an adjournment of Congress on June first. He was convinced that he could not carry it. A variety of circumstances operated against it. The colored members, for instance, and their friends say they will not vote for adjournment until they are assured of the passage of the Civil Rights bill; and, next, the inflationists will not fix a day until they have secured a measure which they deem of importance to the West and Southwest.

The Arkansas Imbroglio.

A gentleman direct from Arkansas, in speaking of the Brooks and Baxter feuds, says that the later citizens support Brooks, while the old citizens of the State, who supported the Federal cause during the war, and the majority of citizens on the Confederate side generally support Baxter. The arrest of the Judges of the Supreme Court by the Baxter men, it is conceded by Baxter's friends here, will have a bad effect upon his claims. It is admitted that the Supreme Court of the State is the only authority that can settle this unfortunate difficulty, and that it would have been much better to allow the court to assemble in a peaceable manner.

Government of the District.

It is now admitted that the present Territorial form of government for the District of Columbia has proven an expensive failure. Senator Stewart, who has been somewhat conspicuously connected with real estate operations in the city, and who is also a member of the Investigating Committee, to-day, by way of forestalling others, led off in a movement to change the organic law of the District by substituting the rule of

A Board of Commissioners.

This is an old idea and, though opposed in the early days of the capital, is now received with increasing favor. The great trouble, as far as organization has been concerned, has been in the fact that the present establishment was planned on too extensive, and consequently expensive, scale. For instance, the Board of Health consists of five members, always at war with each other, when one person does the same duty in a large city, like Baltimore. Whatever may be the fate of the present government, growing out of the investigation, the one apparant fact remains—that the capital has been made a magnificent city, and in doing this there is no doubt many have been enriched; but whether legitimately or not, remains for the committee to determine.

Two Financial Measures

of importance were introduced in the House of Representatives to-day. One was a resolution, which was passed, directing the Committee on Banking and Currency to report the best measure that can be adopted for a more just distribution of the national bank currency; and the other, for the redemption of the three per cent. certificates, and the distribution in the West and Southwest of additional currency to the amount of twenty-five million dollars. The latter proposition created an intense excitement among the Eastern and Middle State men and all who are opposed to inflation. Mr. Garfield at once moved to go into Committee of the Whole, but failed to carry the House with him. Mr. Hubbell, of Michigan, moved to adjourn and the yeas and nays were ordered on the latter motion. At the conclusion of the roll call the vote stood 106 yeas to 103 nays. Instead of announcing the vote, Speaker Blaine entertained the introduction of a number of private bills for reference. While this was going on, Mr. Dunnell, of Minnesota, changed his vote from yea to nay, and the vote then stood 105 yeas to 104 nays, which was the vote declared by the Speaker. Mr. Kasson, after the House had adjourned, too kexception to the Speaker's action in not announcing the vote at once, as the change of another vote would have made a serious difference; that if the House had refused to adjourn, his bill would have been jeopardized in consequence of the absence of its friends who had left, thinking the House adjourned. Mr. Blaine stated that in compliance with the request of members, he had frequently suspended the announcement of a motion to adjourn to allow the introduction of bills; but he gave notice that he would not in future permit that to be done.

General Sherman

says that he has long determined to make St. Louis his home, and that the statement that he will remove his headquarters to that city is not entirely without foundation, though he will not make the transfer for some time to come.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1874.

WHAT SENATOR BOUTWELL KNOWS OF SANBORN.

Senator Boutwell was before the Ways and Means Committee to-day, and made a statement concerning his knowledge of giving contracts for the collection of Internal Revenue. In the course of his statement Mr. Boutwell said the preparation of the papers with reference to Kelsey's contract was intrusted to the Solicitor of the Treasury, who was the law officer of the Department; therefore he felt at liberty to rely on him that the papers prepared in his office were legal in form, and he believed he would not be led to sign anything that was not in accordance with law. Mr. Boutwell said he was sure the Sanborn business was never a matter of conversation between him and Secretary Richardson. He had never had any personal relations with Sanborn, only hearing of him through the Chief of the Special Agents' Bureau, when inquiring into the qualifications of several agents. Sanborn had no right to claim his personal friendship and intimacy. From his examination of the list of special agents, his impression was that Sanborn was a good officer. While he was in the Treasury Department, the fact that Sanborn had a contract was not brought to his knowledge, officially or personally, nor had he, officially or personally, knowledge of contracts made with anybody else under the law.

Having his attention called to the provision of the law referring to the compromise and settlement of cases growing out of customs revenue, Mr. Boutwell said the construction put upon that provision when he went into the Treasury Department, was that it also applied to internal revenue cases. He regarded it as a general power to be exercised by the Secretary of the Treasury, as applying to all branches of the Department. The Secretary was (subject, of course, to the restrictions of law) authorized to go on and make collections in his honest discretion. It was not thought necessary to consult the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, but he considered it to be his duty to advise with the Solicitor of the Treasury, before beginning suit, as to the proper course to be pursued, although the Secretary was not bound by the Solicitor. It was simply impossible for the Secretary to sit in his office and advise clients what to do. He must rely on the good faith and ability of his assistants or subordinates in office. The contracts bore Solicitor Banfield's initials.

Mr. Boutwell's attention was called to an order, signed by him and addressed to collectors and assessors, directing them to assist Sanborn in such way as he might ask in the examination of official records. Mr. Boutwell said he stood by this as legal and proper. It merely allowed him to see the records in the assessors' and collectors' offices with reference to persons who have withheld taxes due the government, so as to avoid going after those who have already paid their taxes. Mr. Boutwell said this may have been a technical departure from the law, considering it in the light recently brought before the committee. As to the appointment of Sanborn, he supposed it was made on some recommendation. If in writing, he supposed it would be found in the Appointment Bureau, or in Madge's office. His first knowledge of a contract with Sanborn was derived from Solicitor Banfield, and he had no doubt if he made any remark concerning the matter, it was not unfavorable to Sanborn, and he knew of no reason why he should not be appointed. The examination here ended.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4, 1874.

THE SANBORN CONTRACTS—REPORT OF WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE—WHOLE BUSINESS TO BE SWEPT OUT OF EXISTENCE.

In the House of Representatives to-day, Charles Foster, of Ohio, from the Committee on Ways and Means, submitted a report in the matter of the Sanborn contracts. The committee, in the first place, state that they have examined, so far as they know, all parties in any way connected with the execution of the law under which the Sanborn contracts were made, and that they annex to the report a statement of the testimony. They then proceeded as follows:

"The Forty-second Congress, at its second session, repealed all laws which provided for the payment of moieties to informers, so far as related to Internal Revenue taxes, but in the last hours of the same session, and by means of a Committee of Conference, there was engrafted on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill a provision of seemingly so slight significance as to have been added as the last half of a sentence in one of the usual paragraphs relating to the Internal Revenue Bureau, wherein provisions have been annually made for the support of the said bureau. [The provision is here quoted.] Under the provisions of this law, contracts were made with W. H. Kelsey, Malcolm Campbell, J. Nicholson, Albert John Clark and John D. Sanborn. The committee give a history of the Sanborn contract, and how he had added to it a large number of names of persons alleged to have been guilty of withholding taxes imposed upon legacies, successions and incomes on the first of July, 1873. Sanborn again asked to amend his contract, and Richardson, then Secretary of the Treasury, on the seventh of July following, added to his contract the names of five hundred and ninety-two railroad companies, alleged to be indebted to the government for taxes upon dividends and interest paid upon bonds. The committee find that the information furnished by paid officers of the government on which collections were made, was placed at the disposal of Sanborn, who, availing himself of the information paid for by the government, obtained a contract for the collection of the very claims thus brought to light and found to be due the government. It further appears from the testimony of Sanborn, that when he applied for this railroad contract he furnished a list of railroads, taken from a railroad manual or guide, comprising the names of five hundred and ninety-two railroad companies, being substantially the entire list of railroads within the United States; that while he had knowledge of the delinquency of only one hundred to one hundred and fifty of them, he had no knowledge whatever of the remaining four hundred or four hundred and fifty. It also appears, that when he so represented it to the officers of the Treasury Department, he was there told that it didn't make any difference, and to put them all in, whereupon he made an affidavit that the entire five hundred and ninety-two railroad companies were delinquent and were indebted to the government. They were accordingly added to his contract. In this connection, it may be proper to add that the officers of the Treasury Department, including the Secretary of the Treasury himself, seem to have no recollection of this fact, as sworn to before the committee by Sanborn, in reference to the list of railroads included in his contract. [Here follows a copy of the contract made between Secretary Boutwell and Kelsey.] The committee call attention to the fact that the law provides for the employment of three persons to assist the proper officers in discovering and collecting, while the contracts provide that contractors may proceed to collect, thereby ignoring the Internal Revenue officers altogether, while it should have been stipulated merely that they should assist the officers. Secretary Boutwell, on the 8th of June, 1872, by the first order of the Treasury Department issued in relation to the employment of persons under this act, directed that parties applying for contracts shall, to his satisfaction, set forth in a written statement, under oath, to be held in his office, the character in detail of the claim, the name of the person, firm or corporation withholding money, the laws by violation of which the money has been withheld and the evidence by which the claim is to be supported; upon doing which, a written contract will be made upon such terms and conditions as he shall deem best for the interest of the United States. The committee believe that this requirement of Secretary Boutwell was in exact conformity to law, but they are unable to find in any case that the conditions as set forth by the Secretary have been complied with. It is evident that the proper officers of the government referred to in the law, could only have been taken to mean officers of Internal Revenue. The committee cannot ascertain that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, or any officer of his department, was consulted before, at the time or since the contracts were made, or that he was advised as to the making of the contracts of the character of the claims it was intended thereby to be collected. In fact it is shown that the Commissioner wrote a letter protesting against the manner of these collections, to the Secretary, which has never been answered; indeed, this very important officer, to whom belongs exclusively the collection of these taxes, appears to have been studiously ignored by the Secretary of the Treasury and the officers in the office of the Secretary; and without the knowledge of the Commissioner, his subordinates were directed to assist these contractors; and in no case can the committee find that contractors assisted this officer. The whole power of the Internal Revenue Bureau, as well as the entire machinery of the government for the collection of taxes, was placed at the disposal of Sanborn, by letters from Secretaries Boutwell and Richardson requiring Supervisors and Collectors of Internal Revenue to assist him in the examination of official records, etc. The committee find that some of the agents of Sanborn, who were not employees of the government, were, without authority of law, furnished by the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury with special letters to Supervisors and Collectors throughout the country, calling upon said officers to aid and assist them as they might require; in addition to this, to more completely arm them with power, two of these same agents were furnished with Secret Service detective commissions of the Solicitor of the Treasury. It is the opinion of the committee that a very large percentage, if not all, of the $437,000 of taxes collected by Sanborn were not a proper subject of contract under the law, and that these taxes should and would have been collected by the officers of the Internal Revenue Bureau in the ordinary discharge of their duty. It is shown by the evidence before the committee that about $10,000 was collected by Supervisors Hawley and Simmons from taxes imposed by schedule "C" of the Internal Revenue laws, for the collection of which no contract was made with Sanborn or any one else. Nevertheless, Sanborn claimed and was allowed fifty per cent. thereof. The committee cite the case of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, a full account of which has been published, and go on to say that the theory of the law, as administered, is completely reversed, and instead of these persons being employed to assist the proper officers of the government, the latter have been made to assist them. It is certain that a continuance of this system must work, to a greater or less extent, a demoralization of the entire outside working force engaged under the Internal Revenue Bureau in the collection of the revenues. The committee, feeling alarmed at the apparent looseness with which the laws have been administered, were desirous of ascertaining where the responsibility rested. They have had before them the Secretary, Assistant Secretary Sawyer and the Solicitor of the Treasury. These officers gave but little information, and exhibited an entire want of knowledge as to the manner of making the contracts, administering the law or of the provisions of the law itself. The Secretary's only connection, so far as he could remember, with these transactions was in affixing his signature to various papers presented to him as a mere matter of office routine, without knowing their contents. The Assistant Secretary disclaimed any part and any particular knowledge of the law or contracts and he in like manner affixed his signature as a matter of office routine. The Secretary and Assistant Secretary, by their testimony, show that the papers were prepared by the Solicitor, thus indicating a responsibility upon him. The Solicitor, in turn, testified that he is simply the law-officer of the Treasury Department and a subordinate of the Secretary of the Treasury, without any power in regard to the administration of this law, except that expressly given by the Secretary; that he had consulted in every instance with the Secretary or Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; that he had in all cases simply obeyed the directions of his superior officers, and that the contracts and various orders of the Department were well known to the Secretary and Assistant Secretary. The disagreements and contradictions given respectively by these gentlemen, as appear from their testimony, is a matter greatly deplored by the committee, as by it they are unable to fix upon any one or anywhere the responsibility for the maladministration of this law, and they look with serious apprehension upon the apparent efforts of these gentlemen to transfer the responsibility each from himself to the other. While the committee, therefore, are unable to determine where the responsibility rests, they cannot, in justice to themselves, ignore the fact that these three persons deserve severe condemnation for the manner in which they have permitted this law to be administered. While the committee thus severely criticise these officials of the Treasury Department, directly charged with the administration of this law, they find nothing impeaching the integrity of Secretary Boutwell's or Secretary Richardson's action, and the testimony does not prove that the Secretaries, or any of their associates, were influenced by corrupt motives. It is due to the Treasury officials to say that, as far back as the administration of the Treasury Department by Secretary Guthrie, such contracts were made for the collection of moneys due the United States in extraordinary cases, and that this practice was continued up to the time when Mr. Boutwell became Secretary of the Treasury. When he came into office he found a number of contracts in existence, and his Solicitor testifies that after a thorough and exhaustive examination, he found no authority in law permitting them to be made, and the Secretary of the Treasury at once annulled them, and that nothing of any consequence was ever collected from this class of contracts. Under the act of 1870, a number of contracts were made by Secretary Boutwell, and although it was represented to the Secretary that large sums were due the government and parties making contracts professed to be able to collect what was due, the amount collected was very small in the light of the experience of the Treasury Department in the contract business have referred to. The officers, we are told, concluded that parties proposing to take contracts under the law of May 8th, 1872, would fail to make collections in any considerable amount, and this fact may account for the apparent neglect of this Department to carefully and strictly enforce the law; and it is further due to the present Treasury officials to say, that not only was this law enacted while the predecessor of the present Secretary was in office, but that the first contracts were made by him and the general policy of the administration subsequently pursued was determined upon while Mr. Boutwell was Secretary of the Treasury. The committee are of opinion that any system of farming the collection of any portion of the revenues of the government is fundamentally wrong; that no necessity for such law exists, for the reason that the Secretary of the Treasury and the head of the Internal Revenue Bureau are fully empowered by law to make all collections of taxes, including taxes due on account of repealed laws. The Internal Revenue Bureau is possessed of full knowledge of laws relating to the collection of revenue, has all machinery necessary for their full and complete enforcement and has full authority in extraordinary cases to pay at discretion for information, Congress annually making appropriations therefor. Any law that provides for any other method of collecting taxes, the duty of which collection is imposed on any department of the government, is in fact a reflection on the department charged with that duty. The committee, in view of the facts herewith presented, believe that the law of May 8, 1872, should be repealed and the contracts made thereunder should be revoked and annulled. They also believe that for every service rendered by these contractors, exorbitant reward has been made; for every equity which they might claim, more than enough has already been paid; for every legal claim, settlement has been perfected on the most liberal scale; in some cases, the committee are satisfied, moneys have been paid to the contractor to which he was not entitled under the law. Now, when the whole subject has been investigated, in order to end forever all demands against the Treasury on this account; to avoid the danger that a lax administration under careless officers may at some future time afford new opportunity to assail the Treasury under color of these contracts; the statute should, in terms, exclude them from the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims and all further claim on their part. To accomplish the purpose here indicated, the committee report to the House a bill embodying the above conclusions.

GENERAL CONFERENCE, SOUTH.

The Session in Louisville---Interesting Communication from England---An Offer of Fellowship---Statistics of Publishing House---Missionary Contributions and Expenses.

LOUISVILLE, May 2.—The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, met again this morning.

COMMUNICATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

Bishop Paine addressed the Conference, saying: "I hold in my hand an important document from the General Conference of Great Britain. I ask the reading of it and the appointment of a special committee to which it may be referred." The address is quite lengthy, sending fraternal greetings and reviewing the fact that the abolition of slavery removes the cause which has prevented the English Church from before seeking intercommunion with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. It continues: "It is to us a course of thankfulness that nothing exists to prevent official intercourse between your General Conference and our own, and we pray that both churches and both countries may be firmly united—within themselves by concord and to one another by amity. We believe you, with us, firmly hold the great Christian truths which we have both received in common and that you are striving to spread a living religion among your own people. For ourselves, we trust we have not ceased to hold fast to the form of sound words which have been handed down to us. In the presence of a subtle scepticism on the one hand, and of an increasingly audacious sacerdotalism on the other, it is our duty, and we trust it is our endeavor, to earnestly contend for the faith once delivered to the saints. Our country is being blessed at this time with unwonted visitations of the Divine Spirit; slumbering churches have been aroused; apathy has been rebuked, and we live in the expectation of yet better days." The report closes with a prayer for the churches of this country.

THE PUBLISHING HOUSE.

The quadrennial exhibit of the Southern Methodist Publishing House was then presented. The report says the credit of the House is excellent, its affairs in a prosperous condition, and the capital largely increased in the last four years. A difference of $125,684 66 in favor of the House is reported for the past four years. The House has now a capital of $314,037, over and above all liabilities. It has a debt to the amount of $219,540, one hundred thousand dollars of which is reported as the bond account. The remaining debt must be met by debts now due the House and its current business.

MISSIONARY CONTRIBUTIONS, &C.

Dr. McFerron, the Missionary Secretary, presented a voluminous report. The total amount of contributions, donations, bequests, etc., from June 18, 1870, to April 16, 1874, amounted to $394,466. The expenses for the same period amounted to $14,339.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT FOR APRIL.

Decrease for the Month, $2,965,451.

WASHINGNON, May 1, 1874.—The following is an abstract of the official statement of the Public Debt for the month of April, 1874:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,214,234,500
Five per cent. bonds	509,802,250
Total coin bonds	$1,724,036,750
Lawful money debt	14,678,000
Matured debt	6,164,770
Legal tender notes	382,076,777
Certificates of deposit	51,860,000
Fractional currency	47,436,620
Coin certificates	33,710,800
Total without interest	$ 515,084,198
Total debt	$2,259,963,718
Total interest	$ 37,181,584
Cash in treasury, coin	90,301,952
Cash in treasury, currency	5,258,074
Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	51,860,000
Total in treasury	$ 147,420,026
Debt less cash in treasury	2,149,725,277
Decrease during month	2,965,451
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,292,470
Interest paid by United States	22,386,691
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c	5,051,418
Balance of interest paid by United States	17,335,273

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, April 30.—The situation is practically unchanged. Brooks to-day sent out a squad to cut the telegraph wires connecting with Pine Bluff, which squad was captured by the enemy and are now under guard. Major General Churchill, of the Baxter side, and ten men were made prisoners by fifty Brooksites. Subsequently Churchill was released. A spirit of uneasiness pervades the community, and almost any settlement of the difficulty will be agreeable to the people at large.

LATER—BATTLE IN JEFFERSON COUNTY—NINE KILLED AND TWENTY SEVEN WOUNDED.

LITTLE ROCK, April 30.—General King White, who has charge of the Baxter forces at Pine Bluff, hearing that a party of Brooksites were assembled at New Gascony, in Jefferson county, and committing depredations, moved a column of two hundred men down to that point to-day, for the purpose of dispersing them. A dispatch late to-night to General Newton, from Pine Bluff, says White sent forward a flag of truce to order the men to disperse, but they fired upon the party, and a regular battle ensued, in which nine of the Brooksites were killed and twenty wounded. The remainder were taken prisoners, disarmed and sent home. General White reports seven men of his own command wounded and three horses killed.

A BAXTER VIEW OF THE LATE FIGHT.

LITTLE ROCK, May 1.—A *Gazette* special from Pine Bluff to-night, gives the following particulars of the fight near New Gascony, on Thursday:

Two hundred Brooks men, with Murphy and Vandesande as leaders, formed and threatened that they intended to come to Pine Bluff and take the court house or burn every house in the city. General King White went down with eighty-six men and, after arriving within a short distance of the insurgents, who were at the gin house on Ashley's place, he sent forward three staff officers to order the insurgents to disband. When the insurgents saw the staff officers coming, they immediately fired a volley upon them, and orders from White were given to charge. The insurgents then made a stand at Corner Stone church and the fight began in earnest, but only lasted a short time. Six of White's command were wounded, and five killed and twelve wounded of the insurgents. Murphy, Vandesande and sixty-three men were captured. All but the two leaders were released on parole. Murphy and Vandesande are still in custody.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1.—The following dispatch, dated Little Rock, from Brooks to the President, was received to-day:

H. King White, who fired on the commander of the United States troops at Little Rock, has been ordered to Pine Bluff by Baxter, and is pillaging and murdering. The State is perfectly peaceful, except in Jefferson county, the scene of White's robberies and murders. I have refrained from sending out forces, in order to avoid a conflict.

(Signed) JOSEPH BROOKS,
Governor of Arkansas.

A POP AT OUR REPORTER.

LITTLE ROCK, May 2.—An attempt was made about dark this evening by some one supposed to belong to the State House party, to assassinate the agent of the Associated Press. A shot was fired from the outside by some person concealed in a lumber pile into the window where the agent was supposed to be sitting. The agent had just left his desk, and had turned the light partially down. The ball passed through the window, scattering the glass over his desk.

REFORM DEMOCRATS FAVOR BROOKS—HIS FORCE INCREASING.

ST. LOUIS, May 3.—The *Democrat's* Little Rock special says the address of the leading Reform Democrats, which take strong grounds in favor of Brooks, is regarded as an important movement, and is having serious effect upon Baxter's cause. Between two and three hundred white men from Fort Smith arrived Saturday to reinforce Brooks, whose defensive force now numbers three full regiments and several others subject to immediate orders.

TWO SUPREME COURT JUDGES ARRESTED.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—A *Democrat* special from Little Rock says: Judges Searle and Bennett, of the Supreme Court, were arrested last night, on their arrival by the Memphis train, at Argenta, opposite Little Rock, by Captain Williams, acting under the orders of Governor Baxter. The Judges refused to be arrested without the proper authority, whereupon Captain Williams made the signal, and a band of armed men entered the cars with cocked revolvers, and Searle and Bennett were forcibly taken from the train, and up to the time the dispatch was written, they had not been heard of in Little Rock. The Supreme Court was to convene in Little Rock to-day. Judge Stevenson, also of the Supreme Court, was on the train, but it seems his presence was not known or else he, too, would have been arrested. The affair has created great excitement in Brooks' camp, and serious trouble is apprehended unless Colonel Rose interferes for the release of the Judges.

TELEGRAMS TO WASHINGTON FOR HELP.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4.—The Sheriff of Pulaski county, Arkansas, telegraphs the Secretary of War, stating that he has asked the commander of the United States troops at Little Rock for aid to serve writs of *habeas corpus* for the Judges arrested at Argenta. Brooks telegraphs to President Grant, requesting him to ask the commanding officer at Little Rock to demand the surrender of the arrested parties.

REPORT OF ANOTHER ATTACK BY WHITE—WARLIKE PREPARATIONS ON BOTH SIDES.

LITTLE ROCK, May 5.—Reports from Jefferson state that a squad of Gen. King White's men encountered a body of sixty Brooks men above the Arkansas post yesterday evening and dispersed them. One report says five men were killed, though it needs confirmation. The preparations on both sides look very warlike to-night, and all sorts of reports are afloat; one to the effect that Brooks intends to assault Baxter, and another that Baxter intends to assault Brooks. The United States troops occupy their old position between both parties.

THE CAPTURED JUDGES—HABEAS CORPUS ISSUED—AUDITOR WHEELER ARRESTED.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—The *Democrat's* Little Rock special says that Judges Bennett and Searle were conveyed to St. John's College and at daylight escorted by cavalry to the country, and up to this time their whereabouts are unknown. Judge Bennett sent word to his son in this city, during the night, by one of his captors, that he was safe and would not be harmed. Baxter denies authorizing the arrest of Bennett and Searle, but when St. John's College was searched this morning by a squad of regulars, acting as police, an unfinished report of the arrest of the Judges, addressed to Baxter, was found upon the table, where it had been left in the haste incident to departure. This effectually refutes the statement. The residence of Auditor Wheeler was surrounded at daylight to-day by a mob of Baxter's adherents, the family alarmed and Wheeler taken to Baxter's headquarters, where, after consultation, he was released. A writ of *habeas corpus* has been issued for the missing Judges, and Baxter, Newton, Churchill, Blocker and Williams are reported to have left to avoid service.

PORTSMOUTH, O.

Odd Fellows' Opera House--An Anti-Crusade Sermon--Failure of Saddle and Harness House.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PORTSMOUTH, O., May 4, 1874.

The Odd Fellows of this city have determined to build a fine opera house and hall this summer. The building will cost twenty-five thousand dollars.

Rev. Mr. Franklin, of Christ church, preached an anti-crusade sermon last night to a crowded house.

The large wholesale saddle and harness house of Burk, Fender & Co. have suspended. D. McFarland has been appointed receiver.

PRODUCTION OF OIL.

Second Report of the Petrolia Committee.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PETROLIA, PA., April 30, 1874.

To R. B. Allen, President pro. tem. of the Producers' Meeting, held at Petrolia, Pa., April 30, 1875:

The undersigned committee report that we have now one hundred and thirty drilling wells actually shut down for ninety days. We also report twenty-seven rigs up, the owners of which pledge themselves not to drill until the expiration of that time, and we think that at least fifteen more drilling wells will be shut down during the week. This, we are assured, will be done, as the parties owning them entertain very friendly feelings towards the movement, and have pledged themselves to make arrangements to stop that number. Many other parties owning rigs in process of erection, will pledge themselves to refrain from operating them during the specified time. To attempt to make this movement universal, would, in our opinion, be a mistake. Thirty or forty drilling wells cannot possibly injure the cause, and will relieve some that are not in a situation to stop and give employment to many who would otherwise be thrown out of employment.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

[Signed] T. J. MCCULLOUGH,
JOHN SATTERFIELD,
GEO. H. NESBITT,
RICHARD JENNINGS,
JOHN H. HAINES,
Executive Committee.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

A Condemned Boiler in a New Paper Mill.

Ten Operatives Lose Their Lives.

CITY OF KINGSTON, N. Y., May 3.—There was a terrible calamity at the village of Shawanyunk, on the Wallkill Valley Railroad, thirty miles from this city, last evening. As the day hands employed in a large paper mill were leaving the shop, just before six o'clock, a large rotary boiler exploded, nearly demolishing the building and burying in the ruins many of the laborers. Seven were taken out dead. Three were fatally wounded. Those killed were horribly mangled. The force of the explosion was terrific. The boiler, weighing five tons, was thrown six hundred feet. There is intense excitement in the village, and the crowd threatened to lynch Tranler, the superintendent of the mill, who, it is claimed, was guilty of criminal negligence in using a rotten, condemned boiler. The mill was recently erected at a cost of $100,000.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

Limited Liabilities of Individuals---The Text of Senator Wallace's Bill.

The following is the text of the bill offered in the Legislature by Mr. Wallace, relative to limited liability in partnership associations:

An act authorizing the formation of partnership associations in which the capital subscribed shall alone be responsible for the debts of the association, except under certain circumstances.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, When any three or more persons may desire to form a partnership association for the purpose of conducting any lawful business or occupation within this Commonwealth, by subscribing and contributing capital thereto, which Capital shall alone be liable for the debts of such association, it shall and may be lawful for such persons to sign and acknowledge before some officer competent to take the acknowledgement of deeds, a statement in writing, in which shall be set forth the full names of such persons and the amount of capital of said association subscribed for by each, the total amount of capital and when and how to be paid, the character of business to be conducted and the location of the same, the name of the association, with the word "limited" added thereto, as part of the same, the contemplated duration of said association, which shall not in any case exceed twenty years, and the names of the officers of said association, selected in conformity with the provisions of this act, and any amendment of said statement shall be made only in like manner, which said statement and amendments shall be filed of record in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of the proper county.

SEC. 2. The members of any such partnership association shall not be liable under any judgment, decree or order, which shall be obtained against such association, or for any debt or engagement of such company, further or otherwise than is hereinafter provided, that is to say: If any execution, sequestration, or other process in the nature of execution, either at law or in equity, shall have been issued against the property or effects of the company, and if there cannot be found sufficient whereon to levy or enforce such execution, sequestration, or other process, then such execution, sequestration or other process may be issued against any of the members to the extent of the portions of their subscriptions respectively, in the capital of the association not then paid up: *Provided always*, That no such execution shall issue against any member, except upon an order of court, or of a judge of the court in which the action, suit, or other proceeding shall have been brought or instituted, and such court or judge may order execution to issue accordingly; and for the purpose of ascertaining the names of the members, and the amount of capital remaining to be paid upon their respective subscriptions, it shall be lawful for any person entitled to any such execution, at all reasonable times, to inspect the books of said association containing said information, and the said association is required to keep a subscription list book for that purpose.

SEC. 3. The word "limited" shall be the last word of the name of every partnership association formed under the provisions of this act, and every such association shall paint or affix, and shall keep painted or affixed, its name on the outside of every office or place in which the business of the association is carried on, in a conspicuous position, in letters easily legible, and shall have its full name mentioned in legible characters in all notices, advertisements and other official publications of such association, and in all bills of exchange, promissory notes, checks, orders for money, bills of lading, invoices, receipts, letters and other writings used for the transaction of the business of the partnership association; *provided*, that the omission of the word "limited" in the use of the name of the partnership association shall render each and every person participant in such omission, or knowingly acquiescing therein, liable for any indebtedness, damage or liability arising therefrom.

SEC. 4. Interests in said association shall be personal estate, and may be transferred under such rules and regulations as the association may prescribe, but no transferree of any interest, or the representatives of any decedent, or of any insolvent, shall be entitled thereafter to any participation in the business of said association, unless he or she be elected thereto by a vote of a majority of the members in number and value of their interests; and any change of ownership, whether by sale, death, bankruptcy or otherwise, which shall not be followed by election to the association, shall entitle the owner only to his interest in the association at a price and upon terms to be mutually agreed upon; and in default of such agreement the price and terms shall be fixed by an appraiser, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of the proper county, subject to the approval of said court.

SEC. 5. There shall be at least one meeting of the members of the association in each year, at one of which there shall be elected not less than three, nor more than five, managers of said association, one of whom shall be the chairman, one the treasurer, and one the secretary, or one may be both treasurer and secretary, who shall hold their respective offices for one year, and until their successors are duly installed, and no debt shall be contracted or liability incurred for said association, except by one or more of the said managers, and no liability for an amount exceeding five hundred dollars, except against the person incurring it, shall bind the said association unless reduced to writing and signed by at least two managers.

SEC. 6. The association may from time to time divide the profits of its business in such manner, and in such an amount as a majority of its managers may determine, which profits so divided, shall not at the time diminish or impair the capital of the said association.

SEC. 7. It shall not be lawful for such association to loan its credit, its name, or its capital to any member of said association, and for such loan to any other person or associaton, the consent in writing of a majority in number and value of interest shall be requisite.

SEC. 8. Such association may be dissolved:—

First. Whenever the period fixed for the duration of the association expires.

Second. Whenever, by a vote of a majority in number and value of interest, it shall be so determined, and notice of such winding up shall be given by publication in two newspapers published in the proper city or county at least six consecutive times, and immediately upon the commencement of said advertising said association shall cease to carry on its business, except so far as may be required for the beneficial winding up thereof.

SEC. 9. The following consequences shall ensue upon the voluntary dissolution of a partnership association:—

(1.) The property of the association shall be applied in satisfaction of its liabilities and subject thereto, shall be distributed amongst the members thereof in proportion to their respective interests.

(2.) Three liquidating trustees shall be elected by the members of the association, who shall have full power and authority to wind up the concern and distribute the net assets thereof among the members, subject to the approval of the Court of Common Pleas of the proper county.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That no amendment, modification or repeal of this act shall affect anything duly done, right acquired, liability incurred, or penalty, forfeiture, or other punishment incurred or to be incurred in respect of any offense against the provisions of this act, before such amendment, modification or repeal comes into operation.

THE ESTATE OF COL. PHILLIPS.

A Petition to Raise $220,000 by Mortgage.

In the Court of Common Pleas, on Saturday, George Shiras, Jr., presented a petition from R. B. Phillips, J. Patton Lyon and W. A. Tomlinson, administrators of the estate of the late Col. Phillips, asking for privilege to raise money on mortgage on certain property of which the deceased was a part owner, to meet debts incurred by Lyon, Shorb & Co., of which firm he was a member. The petition sets forth that the surviving members of said firm are desirous of raising about $220,000 for the purpose of meeting and paying off the indebtedness of said firm, to the lien of which indebtedness the real estate of Col. Phillips is subject, that they propose to mortgage the Monongahela House for $100,000; the iron building, Fifth avenue, adjoining Custom House for $50,000; building corner Wood and Water streets, $50,000; and two buildings corner of Smithfield street and First avenue, $20,000. The mortgages asked for are not to exceed three years. Judge Sterrett granted the prayer of the petitioners, the administrators giving bonds for the faithful execution of the trust.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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POLITICAL.

Republicans Preparing for Contests.

Meeting of the County Executive Committee---The Conventions to be Held June 9th---Arrangements Yet to be Made---The Allegheny City Committee---No Nomination for Mayor.

The Republican Executive Committee of Allegheny county held the first meeting of the year on Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of taking such action as might be deemed proper for the coming fall campaign, Jacob Reese, Esq., chairman, presided.

TIME OF PRIMARIES AND CONVENTION.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the chair, and propositions called for, Mr. William Anderson submitted the following:

Resolved, That the primary meetings be held on Saturday, August 22d, at the usual hours, and the conventions be held on Tuesday, August 25th.

Resolved, That five Conventions be called as follows: Senatorial, Legislative, Judicial, Congressional and County, and that one delegate be chosen to each convention from each election district. And that the Senatorial and Legislative conventions be arranged in accordance with the apportionment bill when passed.

C. L. Magee, Esq., offered the following as an amendment:

Resolved, That the time for the primaries be fixed at June 6th, and the Convention for June 9th.

Russell Errett, Esq., Chairman of the State Central Committee, being called upon gave his views upon the question in favor of the later date, and was followed by John Gilfillan, Esq., on the same side. C. L. Magee, Esq., argued in favor of an early convention.

Mr. D. B. Morrison offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of seven to prepare a call for a convention, but subsequently withdrew it.

The question was then called for on the amendment, and the ayes and nays being demanded, were taken, and resulted—ayes 68, nays 39. So the amendment was announced as carried.

The original resolutions, as amended, were then adopted.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR CONVENTIONS.

Mr. Magee offered a resolution that a committee of six be appointed, of which the chairman of this committee shall be *ex-officio* a member, for the purpose of arranging the manner of holding the conventions.

Mr. Elliott moved an amendment that the committee report to the general committee. The amendment was accepted, and the resolution prevailed.

It was then understood that the Chair would call the committee together again at an early day. [The sub-committee will be announced by the Chairman to-morrow.]

A communication was received from the Young Men's Republican Club of Allegheny, covering resolutions, asking that the Senatorial, Legislative and Congressional Conventions of the Twenty-third District be held on the North Side, and tendering the use of the Young Men's Club Rooms for that purpose. [The resolutions of the Club have already been published.]

The communication was referred to the sub-committee above ordered.

Adjourned.

THE ALLEGHENY CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Republican Executive Committee of Allegheny City, was held on Saturday evening at the headquarters of the Young Men's Republican Club, Henry M. Long, Esq., in the chair.

The election of a chairman for the ensuing year being announced in order, Messrs. H. M. Long, and J. O. S. Golden were nominated.

Mr. Long called Mr. Hugh McNeill to the chair, and Mr. M. J. Kelly to the position of Secretary *pro tem.*

A ballot being had Mr. Long was re-elected. On taking the chair, Mr. Long returned thanks in a short address.

NO NOMINATION FOR MAYOR.

Mr. Claney said he understood the object of the meeting to be to decide whether or not a primary should be held for the nomination of Mayor. In order to bring the matter before the committee, he would move that primaries be dispensed with. The motion was unanimously carried.

When the committee was about adjourning, attention was called to the fact that no action had been taken on the matter looking towards separate conventions of the North Side districts.

Mr. Smythe then moved that the committee indorse the action of the Young Men's Republican Club, which recently passed a series of resolutions requesting the County Executive Committee to have the conventions of the North Side Congressional, Senatorial and Legislative districts held in Allegheny.

The motion was unanimously adopted, and the Secretary was instructed to communicate the action of the committee to the County Committee.

It was also suggested by Mr. Smythe that the County Executive Committee should be requested to have the Senatorial and Legislative Conventions held separately, and he made a motion to that effect.

Mr. Myler said that was asking just what the committee at the meeting this afternoon had decided to do.

Some of the members thought the committee had not yet so decided, and to make sure of it, the motion was put and carried.

The committee then adjourned to meet again at the call of the Chairman.

Allegheny County Republican Executive Committee.

We publish below a full list of the County Republican Executive Committee for 1873-4, including the additions made at meetings since the original appointment of the committee. Members will remember that a meeting will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 2 P. M. There should be a full attendance. Following is the list:

Chairman—Jacob Reese.
Vice Chairman—Charles S. Fetterman.
Secretaries—Frank P. Case, James Onslow, R. B. Brown, Wm. G. Hawkins.

PITTSBURGH.

First ward—W. B. Hunter, John Seiferth, N. P. Reed, David Campbell, W. J. Diehl.
Second ward—Edward House, Richard Thompson, M. B. Lemon.
Third ward—Peter Dressler, John N. Neeb.
Fourth ward—Robert Leonard, John Chalfant.
Fifth ward—W. M. DeCamp, Henry Healey.
Sixth ward—Wm. J. Flinn, L. E. Backofen, George Reese, Robert Fowler, David Hutchinson, John Russell.
Seventh ward—Charles Jeremy.
Eighth ward—J. J. Booth, I. C. Harris.
Ninth ward—James Boyd.
Tenth ward—David Beck, Robert Graham.
Eleventh ward—Wm. B. Hays, Adam Watkins, J. H. Hoffer.
Twelfth ward—Thomas Rosewell, William McConway.
Thirteenth ward—Robert Dickson, H. Bierman, Thomas Gatewood, Jacob C. Brown, B. W. Waughter.
Fourteenth ward—C. L. Magee, John Gray, Evan Jones, George Morris.
Fifteenth ward—Stephen Dietrich.
Sixteenth ward—Daniel O'Neill, R. H. Smith, S. McElroy.
Seventeenth ward—William Clark, William Walton.
Eighteenth ward—Charles W. Lewis.
Nineteenth ward—E. C. Negley, Samuel Crawford, Thomas McConnell, Jr.
Twentieth ward—David Aiken, Jr., J. Henry Baum, John Ross.
Twenty-first ward—Richard Thompson.
Twenty-second ward—D. B. Morrison, J. H. Miller.
Twenty-third ward—James McKibben, W. J. Lewis.
Twenty-fourth ward—John Larimer, Wm. McClurg.
Twenty-fifth ward—R. B. Brown, Mark Burke.
Twenty-sixth ward—J. N. Jarrett.
Twenty-seventh ward—Jenkin Jones, John Nusser.
Twenty-eighth ward—R. H. Lee.
Twenty-ninth ward—T. B. Atterbury, E. G. Krehan.
Thirtieth ward—Richard Jones.
Thirty-first ward—John W. Turney.
Thirty-second ward—Samuel Harper.
Thirty-third ward—Richard Perry.
Thirty-fourth ward—John Auth, Louis Aurin.
Thirty-fifth ward—John Vaughan.
Thirty-sixth ward—J. W. Ballentine.
Thirty-seventh ward—Wm. Anderson.

ALLEGHENY.

First ward—G. W. Irwin.
Second ward—Geo. D. Riddle, Josiah Cohen.
Third ward—Jas. McBrier, Fred. Lang.
Fourth ward—Peter Walther, J. E. B. Dalzell.
Fifth ward—Wm. M. Claney.
Sixth ward—Jas. Grenet.
Seventh ward—J. F. Scharnke.
Eighth ward—Sam'l. Roberts.
Ninth ward—David Davis.
Tenth ward—H. S. Fleming, Geo. W. Day.
Eleventh ward—Charles Hartman, Ph. Neuhart.

BOROUGHS.

McKeesport—B. B. Coursin, A. B. Campbell.
Braddock's—C. C. Fawcett.
Elizabeth—Thomas Daft.
Sewickley—E. L. Goodwin.
Sharpsburg—E. L. Dunham.
Tarentum—R. S. P. McCall.
Millvale—Wm. Coates.
Bellevue—M. R. Johnston.
Chartiers—Wm. McDonald.
Mansfield—Daniel Bowden, R. H. Fife, Christian Steele.

TOWNSHIPS.

Kilbuck—Wm. G. Dunseath, Jno. S. Robb.
Leet—Geo. W. Murphy.
Plum—James Patterson.
Elizabeth—Sam'l. Kerr.
Robinson—Wm. Glass.
Moon—Wilson.
Franklin—Geo. Neely.
Ross—David Hilands, F. M. Gillespie.
McCandless—Sam'l Wallace.
Union—C. E. Saunders.
Upper St. Clair—John Gilfillan.
North Fayette—W. H. Clark.
South Fayette—Levi Gregg.
Etna—John McQuade.
Neville—J. H. Hamilton.
Shaler—H. K. Sample, John Herron.
Wilkins—W. J. Hawkins.
Jefferson—S. J. Chamberlain.
Chartiers—Wm. M. Grace.
Findlay—George Burns.
Reserve—W. H. Stimple.
West Deer—W. H. McGill.
Indiana—A. G. Barton.
Lower St. Clair—John Paul.
Union—J. M. Schlessman.
Scott—Thomas Gamble.
Lincoln—Robert H. Caughey.
North Versailles—G. W. Weddell.

FINANCE COMMITTEE—Chairman, Dr. A. H. Gross.

Jno. Chalfant, C. Hanson Love, Henry Lloyd, B. F. Jones, Colonel George Gerst, W. J. Friday, David Mathias, Andrew Kloman, Charles W. Batchelor, Jared M. Brush, Jno. R. McCune, J. H. Walters, James Littell, James A. Chambers, William H. Brown, C. B. Seeley, J. McC. Creighton, Joseph Walton, Dr. W. J. Gilmore, M. W. Beltzhoover, H. W. Oliver, Jr., Henry Darlington, Thomas S. Mitchell.

The following additions were made to the committee at the different meetings held since its organization:

Alex. Seanor, C. B. Bostwick, Henry Hays, Baldwin township; William Ague, Alex. Speer, T. W. Lindsay, Alfred Weaver, T. B. Cluley, E. C. Mathews, G. S. Woodson, R. C. Elliott, S. H. French, Thirty-sixth ward; Thomas H. Hunter, David McGunnegle, David Kirk, Wm. H. McCleary, Henry M. Long.

The City Debt.

From a statement prepared in the City Controller's office for City Attorney Bigelow, we learn that the total present city debt exceeds $9,000,000. This includes not only the water bonds, but the bonds issued under the Penn avenue act, amounting to some $3,000,000. It is believed by many that although the city is pledged for the redemption of the Penn avenue act bonds, they do not really form a part of the debt of the city. As the valuation of the property of the city is about one hundred and seventy million, it will be seen that we are far from the limit prescribed by the new Constitution.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1874.

THE latest "labor reform" movement is one to reduce the regular time of labor to six hours a day. The next will probably be a demand that one hour shall constitute a legal day's work—and that that shall be taken for dinner.

AN IMPORTANT decision has just been rendered in the Blair county court—in a case in which the defendant, a brewer, was arraigned for selling beer by the keg—to the effect that in a local option county no brewer or distiller has the right to sell by the quantity. This is an important decision.

ALEX. H. STEPHENS, the ex-V. P. of the ex-S. C., would seem to be near his end. In a letter to a friend, written last week, he says: "I am barely able to sit up, and cannot use the pen myself. This, you see, is written by the hand of another." He still keeps up his fight with BEN. HILL, however. Ever since they became public men, these two have cordially hated one another. As long ago as the lifetime of the old Whig party they both sought to defeat each other's ambition. STEPHENS once challenged HILL, but for some reason or other the duel never took place. Their present controversy has proved nothing, and settled no disputed point by the introduction of other evidence than their own assertions that each has lied. They may do this before the fight is over, but unless they bring out some creditable unwritten history, the war will only leave everybody in doubt as to which is the greatest adept at billingsgate of the two.

THE spirit which animated the French Commune is described as very far from being crushed. The same men are reported to be organizing for another attempt, just as they did before 1848 and 1871. Societies of workingmen are formed in each arrondissement. These are under the direction of district committees, which take their orders from the central committee. The organization complete, the next step is to bind the men by making them solidaire in all the dangers and benefits, and by the element of secresy, which is always attractive to uneducated men. The members of the society who have work are heavily taxed, and one-half of the proceeds is at once added to the sinking fund, reserved for a war budget, the rest going to aid those who are out of work and in distress. The next step is to encourage strikes, for the purpose of harassing the government and of disorganizing labor. Just before the last French war, it is said, matters had reached the exact stage at which they stand to-day. Thousands upon thousands of workingmen are idle throughout France, and idle men are almost always clamorous for change. It is evident that fresh difficulties are closing in around the republic, and that the thin crust of outward peace may at almost any moment give way under the feet of the uneasy multitude, precipitating them once more into chaos.

MGR. DUPANLOUP, the Bishop of Orleans, in a pastoral letter to the clergy of his diocese, takes occasion to denounce the sensationalism with which certain persons in France endeavor to aid the cause of the church. At least, they pretend interest in the church as their motive, but Bishop DUPANLOUP apparently thinks as ill of their motive as of their methods. He mentions with strong disapprobation a religious journalist who laid before his readers a history of Anti-christ in the form of a serial, and another who published in his paper an elaborate account of Purgatory, what takes place there, even of the *fetes* which GOD occasionally grants to the poor souls there expiating their sins. These marvelous revelations were made on the faith of an enthusiast, who professed to have seen in vision what he reported. Some of the prophesies and prophetic interpretations of the day are denounced by the Bishop with equal emphasis. He refers particularly to a book loudly advertised as "extraordinary," and which applies the books of DANIEL and the Apocalypse to the present time, in defiance of the Latran Council. An "Almanac of the Supernatural" also moves the Bishop's indignation. "Unenlightened piety, an unhealthy curiosity," he says, "eagerly lays hold of such publications, in number verily stupefying."

THE GREAT CALAMITY.

There is little if any exaggeration in saying that American beneficence is proverbial throughout the civilized world. The appeal of charity was never more promptly or munificently responded to by a people than in the case of the Portland, Chicago and other desolating fires, or in the case of the pestilence in Norfolk and Memphis. Poor and rich vied with one another in supplying the wants of sufferers by those calamities, with the effect of confining the misery caused by them within a shorter period and narrower limits than could beforehand have been thought possible. In recollection of the ready and magnificent relief afforded in the instances just referred to, the comparative apathy with which the late desolation by water in the South is regarded in many parts of the country is surprising. Several causes may be assigned for the difference. For one thing, the hard times, including scarcity of money, embarrassed business and the anxiety actual or recent with reference to the future, are not favorable to lavish liberality in giving for benevolent objects. Then doubtless some allowance must be made for the hardening, deadening influence upon the sensibilities of such a succession of disasters as that by which various sections of the land have been visited in the course of the last few years. For a considerable period almost every year has had its own great and terrible calamity. Widespread ruin of property with destruction of life seems to be a normal, ordinary affair, and at length an occurrence of the sort naturally produces a less profound impression upon those who merely hear of it and, of course makes a less pungent appeal to their hearts for the succor of the sufferers. The emotions excited by a Chicago fire or by the decimation of the population of a city by pestilence are too deep and vehement for frequent repetition. In self-defense, in accordance with a law of their nature, people learn voluntarily to exclude the ideas and trains of thought necessary fully to comprehend and realize the calamity which has taken place.

Viewed in its details, the late disaster in the Southwest, the inundation of the Mississippi, must, we suppose, be regarded as one of the most terrible desolations on record. Its immediate effects, irrespective of prospective consequences, entitle it to such eminence. The flood extended over hundreds of square miles, so completely destroying everything on the surface that the market of the staple products of the region will be affected considerably everywhere by the loss. This fact, however, full of sinister significance as it is, is a trifle in comparison with the awful suffering of the inhabitants. Concerning the number of the afflicted, it is impossible to speak with exactness, but tens of thousands of men, women and children have been rendered houseless and homeless. Great numbers of them in comfortable circumstances a few days ago, stripped of everything, have nothing wherewith to buy either food or clothing. The future also has to be provided for, the means by which the sufferers may be enabled to earn their own livelihood. Indeed, there cannot be a doubt that if the need and the misery resulting from the inundation over an extensive area of country, could find voice as clear and intelligible as went up from Chicago after the fire, the appeal from the South at present would seem even more urgent. But in one instance the desolation and the woe could be seen and comprehended at a glance, while in the other they are spread over wide spaces and must be studied somewhat in order to be understood. For the same reason the administering of succor, easy in one case, is difficult in the other. In spite of all that can be done, however abundant the contributions for relief, the suffering must be awful to think of. Congress has done what Congress could do in the matter, and in many of the cities and towns both of the North and the South, energetic steps were promptly taken in answer to the call for aid. The wonder is that any of our cities, especially any of the most wealthy of them, hesitate to engage in the noble work. Very religious communities cannot be thought of as restrained or bound in their charity by the apathy or exhaustion which results from a repetition of violent emotion, the cause of indifference pointed out above. Religious people are supposed to practice charity on principle, and not from impulse or mere feeling. Nor can religious people, with enough for their own wants and to spare, be thought of as bound in their charity, in urgent cases, by the dullness of the times. One, therefore, cannot help being greatly puzzled to account for the strange apathy with which some of the most religious cities in the land look upon the suffering of the Southwest.

The Lesson of the Hamnett Murders.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The late Hamnett horror calls to mind the many similar tragedies which have disgraced our good old Commonwealth, in the past ten years; and they are so numerous as to seem rather a Pennsylvania institution. Our rural population have a rather self-righteous appreciation of the wickedness of cities, but the most frightful crimes on record have been committed in country places, and the agricultural population of Pennsylvania seems to have even more than its full share. As afflictions come not out of the ground, these crimes have a cause or causes that are worth searching for. Philosophers trace a large part of the crime of cities to impure air, and it is doubtful if any class of community inhale more caloric acid gas than Pennsylvania farmers. As a rule even the wealthy sleep huddled together, whole families in one or two rooms, which are made as nearly air-tight as possible. As in case of this well-to-do farmer, whose family of six slept in two rooms, in a close brick house, of which the doors and windows were probably listed carefully to keep out "the night air," that universal bugaboo of the rural districts! What better hot-bed in which to germinate the seeds of murder, which lurk, dormant, in the hearts of all brutal men? It is in such sleeping apartments that are nursed those frightful outbursts of diptheria, scarlet and typhoid fever, which so often break out in country places, sweep off whole families and spread terror over a neighborhood. I have gone into the chambers of respectable, wealthy farmers where everything seemed "neat as a pin," and found the odor so terrible as to produce nausea before I could turn and get out. Two, four, perhaps six persons will sleep in one room, with its one window nailed down and paper pasted on the cracks; then, their idea of neat housekeeping is to make up the beds first thing. As these are generally of feathers, and are seldom allowed to cool until they are covered up, closely, with blankets and thick cotton comforts, and the air in the room not changed all winter long and seldom in the summer, it is not wonderful that statistics show that the farmer is the shortest lived class of community, and produce our most desperate criminals. Nay, as this is but one of the many ways in which the rural population habitually violate the laws of life, it is strange they live so long and virtuously as they do. If it were not for the good blood inherited from fathers and grandfathers, who lived in cabins from whose walls the chinking would fall out and let the sweet air in, they would generally get up, in the night, and fall to chopping one another, for the air in which they spend their sleeping hours is enough to turn any but a well-balanced, conscientious people into maniacs or criminals. In any reasonably well-regulated city the Board of Health would interfere, for there would be almost certain to be some one to report their case. I once spent half a day visiting the poorer class of tenement houses in New York city, with the President of the Board of Health, and, in that time, he ordered the opening of air passages into as many as fifty sleeping rooms, not one of which was as foul as many a neat country bed room, with its pretty curtains and fancy patchwork quilts, and not a breath of air that could be easily excluded. If foul air creates crime in cities, why not in country places? It surely does create frightful developments of physical disease. Farmers have more sickness in their families, than the residents of cities with equal means of living; and there must be a potent cause to counteract the healthful nature of their employments. If, as I think, they furnish more than their quota of blood-curdling crimes, there must be cause for this too; but the vitiating nature of their habits of breathing, operating on the brutal natures of their worst members, is not the sole cause. Pennsylvania farmers have learned, from the large German element in her early settlement, to hoard money in old stockings, or other domestic deposits. This has so long been a well understood characteristic, that even those who do not practice it are suspected of it; and so a constant temptation is held out to that class of human monsters who murder for money. Again and again, in my recollection, have whole families been murdered for the money they had, or were supposed to have, secreted about their houses. Yet the community fail to learn the lesson. So many succeed in keeping the stuff for which they risk their lives, and in bringing it out, when wanted, that others are encouraged to keep on in the old way. But banks are so unreliable. If they could only learn to pay out every dollar, as soon as they get it, so long as they owe one, and then begin to surround themselves and families with comforts and means of improvement, any would-be murderer would know there was no use in killing them for cash. If our farmers read more and worked less, if they spent their money in educating their children, took a good agricultural weekly, a city daily, and kept up with the times, no one would think of chopping them up like sausage meat, to get the dollars or bonds they had hidden away in old tea pots, or between the roof and rafters up garret. Our farmers need to learn how to use their money, as well as earn it, to live according to their means to support schools and churches, to open their windows and let the light into their minds and those of their children, to enlarge their houses and ventilate them, to stop feeding their families on pork, coffee and hot biscuits, tobacco and fifty times breathed over old breath, so that crime and disease may not be hatched in their dwellings, like mosquitoes in a rain barrel. But there is still another view of the case. These cold-blooded, wholesale butcheries, for money, have all, or nearly all, been perpetrated by Germans. We are largely indebted to Germany for a class of citizens who bring us something more than mere muscle, whose enterprise and integrity constitute an important element in our national wealth; but as all good things have a reverse side, there is one to this.

These citizens have insisted on remaining a distinct class and in bringing with them, to the country of their adoption, the customs of the land they abandon. As a class, they have banded themselves against those restraints by which bad men are held in check. The largest and most intelligent portion, perhaps, of these citizens are free thinkers, and overlook the fact that a law which may do very well for philosophers may be quite insufficient for fools. Straus and his intelligent disciples may live admirable lives under self-imposed restraints, quite above the reach of the men who are several centuries nearer the gorilla. Reasoning from their standpoint, and looking at the history of the world, they ought to see that the masses, even of Germany, have not yet reached that stage of development where the supernatural can be dispensed with in their government.

Why do they not see that, in the law of evolution, the supernatural comes in with the first dawnings of that reason, or degree of reason, which distinguish humanity from the merely animal creation, and that it is the most potent instrument by which the superior intellect governs the inferior. Grant that religion is only superstition, and that all our longings after immortality are born of nothing, and end at death, the fact remains that, as a motive power, it far surpasses steam, and that no wise man can safely overlook, or ignore it, in his estimate of moral forces. Burns is claimed as a free thinker, yet he tells a subsoil truth when he says,

> "The fear 'o hell's the hangman's whip,
> To haud the wretch in order."

When Straus published his "Life of Jesus," and undermined the faith of Germany, he made the grand political mistake of the century, even if we grant the truth of his position on the main question. So long as wretches are numerically in the ascendant, we need the whip which holds them best in order. The free thinker who strives to make converts, does what he can to exempt men from all fear of punishment after death; from all faith in an ever watchful eye which takes cognizance of the most secret act and so makes crime easier to that class of men most likely to fail under temptation. In Germany, under a strong government, the evil passions of men may be more effectually restrained, by human law, than they can be in this country, but late reports, from the Fatherland, tell sad tales of demoralization. Yet even if men could be governed there by the police it is no proof that they can be here. The sense of greater liberty with which they touch our shore, is itself, an invitation to license. Many emigrants, like this Hamnett murderer, leave all restraints of home ties behind. Having no father on earth to strengthen them with daily counsel, no father in heaven to reward or punish, believing that the material things of life are all of it, and knowing that money commands them all, they can, in cold blood, and with no after sign of remorse, commit a butchery which curdles the blood of all who hear the shocking details. Now, as all things in this life are governed by fixed laws, does it not behoove our upright and honorable citizens who insist upon remaining Germans, to inquire by what law the Fatherland has furnished Pennsylvania with such an undue proportion of monsters in human form? If my suggestions are all at fault, will they give us some rational account of the matter? If I am right, will they not see the propriety of aiding, instead of opposing to the death, those old superstitions which trained a people on this continent to self-government, and made a republic possible in this country? Let them not forget that it was the old God-fearing, Sabbath-keeping Puritans who gave birth to this government, of the people for the people; spoon fed it in the wilderness, cradled it in a sugar trough, and brought it up until it reached majority. As they do really wish well to the cause of human freedom, would it not be well for them to help their superstitious neighbors to hold fast to the old moorings, until this evolution business gets along a little further, and the race is one more day's journey from the tadpole?

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.
651 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO.

THE London *Builder* says: We have built in England and Wales, in the way of dwelling houses alone, upward of £1,000,000,000 sterling worth of property, roughly speaking, since the year 1801; and within the ten years only, between 1861 and 1871, we have built dwelling houses to the value of more than £220,000,000 sterling.

Municipal taxation is going up all over the country.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., May 5, 1874.

SENATE.

The act prescribing a mode of appraisement and payment of damages resulting from the grading of streets in cities, was lost.

The following bills passed finally:

An act providing for the appointment of a special detective in counties by the State.

An act authorizing the settlement of certain claims for publishing the new Constitution.

The act relating to parties engaged in the transportation and storage of crude and refined oils and the issuing of fraudulent certificates or vouchers, providing for monthly reports.

An act repealing laws requiring school boards to maintain separate schools for the exclusive education of children of color.

The afternoon session was occupied with the second reading of bills.

The bill creating a State Board of Health was killed.

The act for establishing new counties passed finally.

HOUSE.

The following bills were passed finally:

An act authorizing cities to purchase the corporate rights and franchise of gas and water companies.

An act regulating the manner of State advertising.

A supplement to the act relative to limitations of actions.

An act regulating the fees of auctioneers, fixing the fees of County Commissioners and of road and bridge viewers.

An act making an appropriation for Purdon's Digest.

An act pensioning Mary Dougherty, of Westmoreland county, widow of a soldier of 1812.

An act regulating medical practice.

An act for the suppression of trade in, and circulation of obscene literature, illustrations and advertisements.

An act repealing so much of the Second avenue act as requires the improvement to be uniform throughout the whole length to be improved.

The act to cure defective acknowledgments of deeds was recommitted.

The House, at five o'clock, entered upon the consideration of bills on first reading, and passed the following to second reading:

An act legalizing and giving effect to agreements of compromise between creditors and debtors.

An act to prevent the employment of children as mendicant musicians.

An act making the office of Mayor a salaried one.

An act granting consent to the United States to use certain lands bordering on Ohio, when required for the purpose of erecting dams.

The House received a message that the Senate had agreed to the House resolution to adjourn finally on the 15th of May. No new bills can be introduced after next Thursday.

A joint Republican caucus was held to-night, at which it was agreed not to extend the time of adjournment, but to work up and get away on the fifteenth instant.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, May 6, 1874.

SENATE.

The following bills passed finally:

An act imposing penalties on employees of railroad and canal companies for selling commodities to the companies engaging them, and engaging in the business of common carriers thereof.

An act relative to burial grounds situated in incorporated boroughs.

An act to authorize the Auditor General and State Treasurer to settle outstanding claims due for work done and material furnished for the Constitutional Convention.

An act conferring upon the Councils of cities power to reorganize the municipal departments.

An act to validate the action of officers in selecting and drawing jurors.

Messrs. Humphreys, Graham and Anderson made a strong fight on Senate bill No. 211, relative to assessments for the grading and regrading of streets. They succeeded in getting a reconsideration of the bill, but failed to pass it finally, and were compelled to consent to a postponement for the present.

The afternoon session was occupied with bills on first and second reading.

HOUSE.

A large number of bills were reported from committees.

By Mr. Williams, Repealing the Clarion Poor House law.

By Mr. Christy, A supplement to the Insurance law. (Negatively.)

By Mr. Newmyer, Authorizing notaries to appoint deputies.

By Mr. Stranahan (negatively), Regulating days of grace on notes.

By Mr. Gerwig (negatively), A resolution to purchase for the use of members, bound copies of the geological surveys.

Mr. Newmyer had the general Contested Election law made the special order for the afternoon session, and moved that debate be limited to five minutes each.

Mr. Wainwright called up House bill No. 101, regulating the sale of liquors. An unusual amount of noise commenced, and Speaker McCormick said there was no necessity for the House to get into a panic whenever a liquor bill was reached on the calendar.

Mr. Wolfe—This bill needs amendment.

Mr. Wainwright—Well, amend it.

Mr. Toner—Yes, that's what you are here for—to perfect legislation.

Mr. Myer—I deny that it is the duty of the temperance side of the House to perfect your liquor bills. Bring in such bills as will be acceptable.

Mr. Webb took the chair and the House refused to consider the bill.

Mr. Newmyer called up and passed to second reading, the act relating to county rates and levies on agricultural lands; also the act preventing certain parties in interest to be witnesses.

The bill increasing the fees of justices of the peace and constables, was defeated.

Mr. Newmyer called up and passed to second reading, the act to secure married women control of money deposited by them in savings banks.

Mr. Allison called up and passed to second reading, the act relating to roads in Washington county.

After finishing two pages of the calendar of first reading bills, the House fixed an evening session.

House bill No. 393, An act to repeal an act to permit the voters of this Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors, was not reached on first reading.

Mr. Newmyer's bill relative to contested elections, being the special order, was taken up.

Mr. Brockway moved to amend.

Speaker McCormick called Mr. Newmyer to the chair, and took the floor against the amendment and in favor of the bill, which passed without amendment—78 to 14.

Mr. Ramey called up the Mercantile Appraisers' bill.

Mr. Christy and others objected. The bill went over.

Mr. Loftus called up the bill repealing local option for Luzerne county.

Mr. Wainwright offered an amendment to extend all over the State.

Mr. Webb raised the point of order that a local bill could not be amended so as to make it a general bill.

Mr. Newmyer, in the chair, ruled the point of order well taken.

The night session will be held for the consideration of the bill regulating cities, which is fifty pages long.

Numerous messages have been received during the day from members of the Allegheny Board of Control, urging members to favor Senate bill No. 208, relative to the School Book Commission.

Hon. Charles H. Schriner was at the capitol to-day, *en route* to Topeka, Kansas.

Visitors are beginning to assemble for the Grand Army of the Potomac meeting. The Ninth Army Corps will have the first meeting, on Monday.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, May 4, 1874.

The House met at three this afternoon, less than sixty members present, and resumed the calendar of bills on first reading. The following were killed or indefinitely postponed, and unless reconsidered may be considered dead:

Senate bill to enable the owners of wet and spouty lands, and mines and quarries, to drain and improve the same.

An act relating to boarding-house keepers in this Commonwealth, extending and enlarging the provisions of previous acts.

A further supplement to the act regulating boroughs, approved April 3, A. D. 1851, making the county liable for damages from opening streets.

Senate bill to authorize the courts to confirm the title to lands where the conveyances are defective, and where the purchase money has been paid.

An act to extend the general borough laws to boroughs throughout this Commonwealth.

An act supplementary to an act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to game and game fish, approved the 1st day of May, A. D. 1873, changing the time of its operations.

Senate bill, in relation to suits for wages, preventing stay of execution on judgments obtained for one hundred and fifty dollars or less.

An act to improve and regulate the practice of dentistry in the State of Pennsylvania.

A supplement to an act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to game and game fish; exempting Lycoming county from its operations.

An act to provide for the registration and taxation of dogs and protection of sheep.

An act to encourage the destruction of obnoxious animals in the county of Lycoming.

An act to grade and open Pottsville street, in Wiconisco, Dauphin county.

The bill to make Decoration day a holiday narrowly escaped defeat—30 to 28.

The calendar was not completed, when the House adjourned, but it is noticeable that the bulk of it was made up of local bills, about nine-tenths of which are forbidden by the Constitution, but have got thrust in by the persevering efforts of members. The Speaker ruled out half a dozen during the afternoon and as many more went over for examination, the suspicion againt them being very strong.

There are not, in the whole list of eighty bills on this calendar, more than a dozen of general importance. The restare the mere refuse of the session, and consist of bills which no one is anxious to pass, but which are pressed strongly by such local influences, as members dislike to resist.

The Senate met at 7½ o'clock, only eighteen Senators being present. The calendar of bills on first reading was taken up and disposed of, some thirty-five bills having passed that stage. This leaves only some ten bills on first reading and they are not likely to be called up.

The prospect for getting away on the 15th is not as bright as it was. The Apportionment and Legislative Salary bills still hang fire, and final adjournment is impossible while they are pending. With a little energy and firmness they can be closed out this week, but whether they will be is a matter of serious doubt.

SPECIAL.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, May 5, 1874.

We are blessed, at length, with a sight of land ahead. Mr. Rutan, in the Senate, this morning, called up the House resolution to adjourn finally on the 15th of May. Mr. McClure opposed it warmly, urging that the necessary legislation could not be had within that time, and he moved to postpone the resolution for the present; lost, yeas 10, nays 16. Mr. Davis moved to make the day of adjournment the 22d; lost, 9 to 17. The resolution was then adopted, yeas 24, nays 1. The temper of the Senate was too plain to be mistaken, on this subject, after the first vote was taken, and the determination to adjourn at the earliest day possible was too strong to be overcome.

The effect of this action was at once apparent. Both Houses adopted a concurrent resolution that no bill should be read in place after May 7th, and all new bills will be ruled out after that date. All House bills still pending in committees of the House, will be brought out to-morrow and acted on this week, and all Senate bills in Senate committees will be dealt with similarly. For the rest of the week the House will confine itself to House bills and the Senate to Senate bills, until all bills pending originally in either House are disposed of. Next week, the House will act exclusively on Senate bills, and the Senate on House bills.

Both Houses, after the adoption of this resolution, went earnestly to work, and accomplished more than usual. The Senate took up its calendar of bills on third reading, and disposed of it. Senate bill relative to executions, repealing the act of 1870, was laid over, at the request of Senator Graham, and No. 137, relative to defective conveyances of real estate by married women, was again amended and laid over.

Senate bill No. 211, prescribing the mode of assessment of damages for opening, grading and regrading streets in cities, was recommitted in the morning, and reported back in the afternoon, and coming up on third reading, Mr. Ermentrout moved to confine it to cities of over 100,000 inhabitants. This was lost, and the bill was then killed, yeas 5, nays 21. The Philadelphia Senators were hostile, and no one seemed to want it, beyond our own Senators. Mr. Humphreys voted no so as to move a reconsideration, but the bill can hardly pass, under any supposable circumstances.

The bill repealing all laws requiring the maintenance of separate colored schools gave rise to a long debate. Mr. Chalfant spoke earnestly against it, as did Mr. Rowland, and Messrs. Davis, Cooper and Anderson supported it. The old prejudice against color was invoked in all its force; but the bill passed finally—yeas 19, nays 10.

The following bills were killed on third reading:

An act to create a State Board of Health for the protection of life and health, and to prevent the spread of diseases in this Commonwealth, yeas 8, nays 12.

A supplement to joint resolution for the settlement of certain claims arising under contracts concerning the Soldiers' Orphan School, at Titusville, approved April 10, A. D. 1873, providing for a change of arbitrators, and giving an appeal to either party. Yeas 4, nays 17.

The bill to authorize the appointment of a special detective officer, by the courts, in the several counties of the State, was at first defeated, yeas 15, nays 10, but was afterwards reconsidered and passed. The following Senate bills also passed finally:

An act for the establishing of new counties in this Commonwealth.

An act repealing all laws requiring school boards to maintain separate schools for the exclusive education of children of color, and providing for the admission of children into the common schools without regard to color.

An act relative to "An act to provide for the incorporation of insurance companies," approved the 2d day of April, A. D. 1856, authorizing at all elections of directors each share of stock to entitle its holder to one vote, and providing that each member or stockholder may cast the whole number of his votes for one candidate or distribute them upon two or more candidates, as he may prefer, and providing for the acceptance of the provisions of this act by any company incorporated in accordance with the provisions of said act.

An act to authorize the settlement of certain claims for advertising the new Constitution, in papers which published it without authority.

An act to repeal the limitation in the supplement to an act to incorporate the Home for Friendless Children for the city and county of Lancaster, approved the 29th day of March, A. D. 1860, and 6th day of May, A. D. 1871.

An act relating to parties engaged in the transportation and storage of crude and refined petroleum oil, and the issuing of fraudulent certificates or vouchers, providing for monthly reports.

Mr. White called up, on second reading, a bill to limit the rate of taxation for county, school, road and poor purposes. It limited taxation for county and school to ten mills on the dollar, and for road and poor to five mills. It passed second reading, at first, but a reconsideration was moved, and Mr. Wareham and other Senators pitched into it as impracticable and full of mischief, after which it died a very easy death, only two or three voting for it.

The Finance Committee reported back the Judicial Salary bill, giving the Philadelphia judges $7,000, the Allegheny judges $6,000, Dauphin $5,000, and the rest of the State $4,000. What the fate of the bill in this shape will be, it is impossible to guess.

The following Senate bills, on second reading, were disposed of as stated:

An act to require vocal music to be taught in the common schools of this Commonwealth. Postponed indefinitely.

An act supplementary to an act incorporating the Brownsville Gas Company in Fayette county, approved March 31, A. D. 1857. Ruled out as unconstitutional.

An act to enable the Commissioner of Statistics to perform the duties imposed upon his Bureau by an act entitled an Act to provide for the establishment of a Bureau of Statistics on the subject of labor and for other purposes, approved April 12, A. D. 1872. Killed decisively.

An act to validate the action of officers selecting and drawing jurors. Postponed for the present.

In the House, in the morning, the calendar of bills on third reading was taken up, and it was continued in the afternoon until it was cleaned up. The following is the disposition made of the several bills upon it, those not marked otherwise having passed finally:

Senate bill regulating State tax on certain county offices.

An act to fix the pay of supervisors and viewers, for services in laying out roads. Postponed.

Senate bill to regulate the manner of advertising for the State, and the issuing of warrants therefor.

A further supplement to the several acts relating to the limitations of actions. Killed.

An act to repeal an act, entitled "An act relative to the duties of District Attorney for the county of Erie."

An act authorizing the return to the County Commissioners of Potter county for collection, the unseated school and school building taxes of Pike school district for the year 1872. Ruled out as unconstitutional.

Senate bill, An act to cure defective acknowledgment of deeds by husband and wife of the property of the wife. Recommitted.

An act to authorize the State Treasurer to pay the necessary expenses incident to the calling out of the National Guard to assist the civil authorities in suppressing the recent riot in Susquehanna county.

Senate bill, Supplementary to the act to create a Board of Public Charities, approved the twenty-fourth day of April Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, authorizing and empowering said Board to appoint visitors, and to transfer certain insane persons from county institutions to State hospitals.

An act to reimburse J. G. White, Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' School of Mercer, Pa., for clothing soldiers' orphans over ten years of age, on account of the State.

Senate bill supplementary to an act to regulate the commission or license fees to be paid by auctioneers, approved the 25th day of June, A. D. 1873.

An act to limit the right of action against citizens of Pennsylvania for responsibility incurred by them as co-partners under the limited partnership laws of other States. Postponed.

Joint resolution to provide for the payment of the expenses attending the investigations of the management of the Soldiers' Orphans' School at Cassville, Huntingdon county.

An act repealing the second proviso to section six of an act to provide for the change of objects of the corporate existence, and authorizing and providing a mode for the dissolution and surrender of charters of fire companies of the city of Philadelphia, approved May 28, 1872, so as to allow the Reliance Engine Company of the city of Philadelphia, to come under the general provisions of said act.

Senate bill to prescribe the manner by which the courts may divide boroughs into wards.

An act fixing the fees of County Commissioners.

An act fixing the pay of road and bridge viewers and reviewers, and appointed commissioners to run township lines and township division lines, and surveyors, in this Commonwealth.

Senate bill for the relief of Abraham Troxell, a soldier of the war of 1812.

An act making an appropriation for the payment of Purdon's Digest furnished members of the Legislature.

Senate bill for the relief of Mary Dougherty, aged eighty years, a resident of Westmoreland county and widow of John Dougherty, deceased, who was a soldier of the war of 1812.

Senate bill supplementary to an act granting a pension to Henry Stewart, a disabled soldier, approved April 5, 1862.

Senate bill for the relief of R. M. Hootton, the widow of Joseph Hootton, who was a soldier of the war of 1812.

Senate bill relating to the validity of the charters of certain incorporations. Lost on final passage.

Senate bill supplementary to the act of 9th of April, 1856, regulating the public printing and binding, and the supplement thereto, approved the 26th of March, 1873, amending the same so as to increase the number of bills to be printed for the use of the two Houses.

An act authorizing common carriers and others to sell goods and merchandise, and other property unclaimed upon which they have a lien. Postponed.

An act to regulate medical practice in the several counties of this Commonwealth.

An act for the suppression of the trade in, and circulation of obscene literature, illustrations, advertisements and articles of patent medicines, and articles for producing abortions.

Senate bill, to repeal so much of an act to provide for the improvement of Second avenue, in the city of Pittsburgh, approved the 26th of March, 1873, as provides that the improvement of said avenue shall be uniform throughout the whole length to be improved.

After the calendar of bills on third reading was disposed of, the House took up bills on second reading, and passed a number. Among these was a bill designating the several classes of contested elections in this State. It was the necessity of passing such a bill which was urged as a reason for delaying final adjournment, but as the House is putting it through promptly, in time for the Senate to act on it, that reason no longer exists.

The Democratic State Committee has fixed on the last week in August for its State Convention. This will naturally induce the Republican State Committee to fix their Convention for the week before or the week after.

The Conference Committee on the Legislative Salary bill will report to-morrow (Wednesday) and will probably report in favor of paying the members of the present session $1,500, and the officers on the basis of last year's bill, leaving the provisions of the bill as to future Legislatures mainly in the shape in which it passed the House.

SPECIAL.

Indiana Municipal Elections.

We give below a summary of election returns received from Indiana last night:

INDIANAPOLIS.

The anti-temperance party elect 9 out of 13 Councilmen, the Council standing 16 Democrats and 10 Republicans—a Democratic majority for the first time in 18 years. The proposition to build new water works was defeated two to one.

FORT WAYNE.

In the Second ward, where the election was hotly contested, the Democratic candidate for Council was elected by 223 majority. Republicans were elected from the First, Third and Ninth wards. The rest went Democratic.

NEW ALBANY.

Four temperance and two anti-temperance candidates for Council were elected. There is a gain of one Democrat.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

The Democrats carried the entire city, except the Fourth ward, by 184 majority.

LAFAYETTE.

The complexion of the Council is unchanged. The First, Second, Fourth and Fifth wards are Democratic; the Third and Sixth are Republican.

TERRE HAUTE.

No straight party nominations were made. Four Councilmen nominated by citizen's conventions, and one nominated by the workingmen were elected.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The anti-temperance ticket was elected in Peru, Muncie and Waterloo; and the temperance ticket in Anderson, Wabash, Franklin, Angola, Madison and Crawfordsville.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5, 1874.

Details of Senate Finance Bill.

The Senate Committee on Finance have about perfected their new bill on the finances, and expect to report to-morrow. The bill provides for free banking. The legal tender circulation is fixed at three hundred and eighty-two millions—the present figure increased by the issued reserves—and the time for the retirement of legal tenders in five per cent. bonds to commence at 1878. There has been considerable discussion on the question of when to commence the retirement of legal tenders and in what proportion to the national bank circulation they shall be retired. The rates of retirement considered, ranged from seventy-five down to forty per cent. The extreme inflationists say that they will not accept any of the above figures, but place their proportion of retirement as low as twenty-five per cent. The bill fixes it at fifty per cent.

Discussion on the Centennial.

The House to-day began the discussion of the bill to appropriate three million dollars for the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia. Mr. Kelley spoke in favor of the bill for an hour. Mr. Hale, of Maine, followed in a speech of an hour and a half against it, and Messrs. Packard, of Indiana, and Tremaine, of New York, followed him in half hour speeches in its favor. The bill was made the special order for to-day and for every day thereafter until fully disposed of, to the exclusion of all other orders, and as there are fifteen members yet on the list to speak, it is not probable a vote will be reached for a week at least.

Postage on Printed Matter.

The Committee on Postoffices are now engaged in maturing the bill providing that all printed matter shall be prepaid. The postage will be ascertained by weight, so that publishers can prepay in bulk. This, it is claimed, will save to the government a large amount of postage on printed matter, which is lost under the present system, even with the reduced rate contemplated.

Financial Bill Before the Senate.

Now that the new Finance bill is before the Senate, there is considerable speculation as to what will be its fate. The fight will be on the per cent. of retirement and when to commence. The inflationists who carried the former bill in the Senate, it is generally admitted, will be able to carry in the Senate a later day than that fixed by the bill—probably 1878 or 1879. They are also determined upon an effort to insert an amendment to have no reduction of legal tenders until the national bank circulation has reached three hundred and eighty-two millions, and wish then to reduce the per centum of retirement below fifty per cent. The expansionists will make an attempt to reduce it to twenty-five per cent. It is conceded on both sides that the proportion, as a compromise, will be fixed at some point between twenty-five and fifty per cent., though those entertaining opposite views on the bill are very positive in their positions. It is argued that some action will be reached without much debate. The financial question, in every possible phase, was talked threadbare in the four months' discussion on the first bill.

Prospects for Adjournment.

General Garfield, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, remarked in conversation to-day that eleven of the twelve regular appropriation bills have been reported, and only four passed; that if the House did not soon permit the committee to go on with the rest, Congress might be expected to be in session into August.

A Granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson

called upon the President to-day, and had a pleasant interview. The lady is on the shady side of forty, and bears a close resemblance to the portraits of the third President.

A Real Estate Hoax.

A story, put in circulation by some irresponsible correspondent, that the President wishes to purchase a farm in this vicinity, has called out a legion of competitors in addition to a number of letters. Not a few owners of desirable acres have put in an appearance in person, fortified with formidable rolls of plots. They were rather disappointed when they learned the facts in the case.

A Light Contribution.

A boy seven years of age has written a letter to the President thanking him for his veto and inclosing ten cents towards paying the national debt.

The Justices of the Supreme Court

will, between this and the next term, perform circuit duty. The Chief Justice left for Richmond on Monday, Associate Clifford the same day for Portland, Miller on Tuesday for Des Moines, Davis on Sunday for Indianapolis. Justice Swayne will leave next Monday for Nashville, and Strong will leave in a few days for Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Wilmington. Justice Bradley will leave next Monday for Savannah, and Hunt has left for Utah, and thence will go to New York city.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6, 1874.

TEXT OF THE SENATE FINANCE BILL.

The following is the bill reported to-day by the Senate Finance Committee, as a substitute for the House Currency bill:

Be it enacted, &c., That the Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3d, 1864, shall be hereafter known as the "National Bank Act of 1864."

SEC. 2. That Section 31 of the National Bank act of 1864 be so amended that the several associations therein provided for shall not hereafter be required to keep on hand any amount of money whatever by reason of the amount of their respective circulations, but the moneys required by said Section to be kept at all times on hand, shall be determined by the amount of deposits, in all respects as provided in said section, and such national banking associations, now organized or hereafter to be organized, shall keep and maintain as a part of its revenue, one-fourth part of the coin received by it as interest on bonds of the United States deposited as security for circulating notes or government deposits.

SEC. 3. That Sections 31 and 32 of said act be amended by requiring that each of the said associations shall, within ninety days after the passage of this act, keep its lawful money reserve within its own vaults, at the place where its operations of discount and deposit are carried on, and all provisions of said sections requiring or permitting any of said associations to keep any portion of its lawful money reserves elsewhere than in its own vaults, or requiring or permitting the redemption of its circulating notes elsewhere than at its own counters, except as provided for in this act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. That section 22 of said act and the several amendments thereto, so far as they restrict the amount of notes for circulation under said acts, be and the same are hereby repealed, and the proviso in the first section of the act approved July 12th, 1870, entitled An Act to provide for the redemption of three per cent. temporary loan certificates and for an increase of national bank notes, prohibiting to banks thereafter organized a circulation of over five hundred thousand dollars; and the proviso in the 3d section of said act, limiting the circulation of banks authorized to issue notes redeemable in gold coin, to one million dollars; and section 6 of said act, relating to the redistribution of twenty-five millions of circulating notes, be and the same are hereby repealed: That every association hereafter organized shall be subject to, and be governed by the rules, restrictions and limitations and possess the rights, privileges and franchises now or hereafter to be prescribed by law as to national banking associations, with the same power to amend, alter and repeal provided by the National Banking Act of 1864.

SEC. 5. That every association organized or to be organized under the provisions of said act and of the several acts in amendment thereof, shall at all times keep and have on deposit in the Treasury of the United States, in lawful money of the United States, a sum equal to five per cent. of its circulation, to be held and used only for the redemption of such circulation; and when the circulating notes of any such organization or association shall be presented for redemption, in sums of one thousand dollars or any multiple thereof, to the Treasurer of the United States, the same shall be redeemed in United States notes; all notes so redeemed shall be charged by the Comptroller of the Currency to the respective associations issuing the same, and he shall notify them severally on the first day of each month, or oftener at his discretion, of the amount of such redemptions; whereupon each association so notified shall forthwith deposit with the Treasurer of the United States a sum equal to the amount of its circulating notes so redeemed, and all notes of national banks worn, defaced, mutilated, or otherwise unfit for circulation, shall, when received by any Assistant Treasurer or at any designated depository of the United States, be forwarded to the Treasury of the United States for redemption, as provided herein; and when such redemptions have been so reimbursed, the circulating notes so redeemed shall be forwarded to the respective associations by whom they were issued; but if such notes are worn, mutilated, defaced or rendered otherwise unfit for use, they shall be forwarded to the Comptroller of the Currency and destroyed and replaced as now provided by law; *provided*, that each of said associations shall reimburse to the Treasury the charges for transportation and the cost of assorting said notes, and associations hereafter organized shall also severally reimburse to the Treasury the cost of engraving such plates as shall be ordered by each association respectively, and the amount assessed upon each association shall be in proportion to the circulation redeemed and be charged to the fund on deposit with the Treasurer.

SEC. 6. That any association organized under the act of which this is an amendment, desiring to withdraw its circulating notes in whole or in part, may, upon the deposit of lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States in sums of not less than nine thousand dollars, take up the bonds which said association has on deposit with the Treasurer for the security of such circulating notes, which bonds shall be assigned to the bank in the manner specified in the 19th section of the Act of 1864; and the outstanding notes of said association, to an amount equal to the legal tender notes deposited, shall be redeemed at the Treasury of the United States and destroyed as now provided by law; *provided*, that the amount of the bonds on deposit for circulation shall not be reduced below thirty thousand dollars.

SEC. 7. The Comptroller of the Currency shall, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, cause the charter number of the association to be printed upon all national bank notes which may hereafter be issued by him.

SEC. 8. That the entire amount of United States notes outstanding and in circulation at any one time, shall not exceed the sum of three hundred and eighty-two million dollars, and, within thirty days after circulating notes to the amount of one million dollars shall, from time to time be issued to national banking associations under this act, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to retire an amount of United States notes equal to fifty per centum of the circulating notes so issued, which shall be in reduction of the maximum amount of three hundred and eighty-two million dollars fixed by this section, and such reduction shall continue until the maximum amount of United States notes outstanding shall be three hundred million dollars; and for that purpose he is authorized to issue and sell at public sale, after ten days' notice of the time and place of sale, a sufficient amount of bonds of the United States of the character and description prescribed in this act, for the United States notes to be then retired and canceled.

SEC. 9. That on and after the first day of January, 1877, any holder of United States notes to the amount of one thousand dollars, or any multiple thereof, may present them for payment at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, or at the office of the Assistant Treasurer at the city of New York, and thereupon the Secretary of the Treasury shall, in exchange for said notes, deliver to such holders an equal amount of coupon or registered bonds of the United States, in such form as he may prescribe, of the denomination of fifty dollars or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin of the present standard value, at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date of their issue and bearing interest payable quarterly in such coin at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and the Secretary of the Treasury may issue the United States notes so received, or if they are canceled he may issue notes to the same amount, either to purchase bonds or redeem the public debt at par in coin so to meet the current payments for public service, and the said bonds and the interest thereon shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority, and said bonds shall have set forth and expressed upon their face the above specified conditions, and shall, with their coupons, be made payable at the Treasury of the United States; *provided*, however, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in lieu of such bonds, may redeem said notes in gold coin of the United States.

SEC. 10. That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize any increase of the principal of the public debt of the United States.

MINORITY REPORT ON SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mr. Eldridge, from the Judiciary Committee, to-day submitted a minority report on the condition of affairs in South Carolina, which is generally concurred in by the entire minority of the Judiciary Committee. The report says: "It is impossible to turn a deaf ear to the supplicating wail of three hundred thousand oppressed and despoiled citizens of that once prosperous and happy State, praying only that inquiry be made into their alleged wrongs. We cannot find in the reproaches of the conduct of the memorialists in the past, any reason or justification for refusing the hearing they now request. Their fidelity to the Constitution and laws is now unquestioned, and this plea is made in respectful terms."

The report recites briefly and pointedly the list of grievances complained of, predicates from them that the charges of the memorialists are true, and concludes as follows:

"In view of the whole case, we cannot hesitate to recommend the appointment of a committee of both Houses of Congress, with power and authority to go into the State of South Carolina and further inquire and investigate into the condition of the State and the charges and complaints of the memorialists. To do less, we feel we should violate or neglect a most solemn and important duty. The cry of that outraged, helpless and suffering people has reached our hearts as well as our understanding. That once prospering and beautiful State is on the verge of ruin. She is indeed already prostrate. A horde of thieves and robbers, worse than any that ever infested any civilized community on earth, have her by the throat and are fast sucking her life-blood. Three hundred thousand of her citizens—descendants of those who fought and won with our fathers the battles of American independence and liberty—are crying to Congress for redress and help. They have suffered all that humanity can endure; they have exhausted every resource, and are utterly helpless of themselves. To refuse their request is to drive them to despair and ruin."

THE OIL SHUT-DOWN.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PETROLIA, PA., May 5, 1874.

To F. Prentice, President, and the Members of the Producers' Convention:

The undersigned most respectfully report that the movement inaugurated for the purpose of shutting down drilling wells in the oil regions, has met with great favor, not only with the producers but with land owners and contractors, as well as the laboring men, who show the appreciation of the efforts being made, by the advocacy of this measure, giving aid and comfort and demonstrating the fact that we have been unmindful of our own interest in the production of so much oil. We also feel assured of the success of the movement from the fact that not one man who signed the pledge shutting down the wells owned and controlled by him, has violated that sacred honor given each to the other; and to-day we feel more confident than we have at any other time during the suspension movement, that our efforts are being seconded by persons from whom we did not expect to receive any aid or comfort whatever. Whilst we find here and there a man who cares nothing for the general welfare of the oil interest, we feel confident that very many will yet join with us, and thus bring with them parties who will make the list more complete, and fix beyond doubt the fact that we know our rights and dare maintain them.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) THOMAS J. MCCULLOUGH,
J. H. HAINES,
J. SATTERFIELD,
RICHARD JENNINGS,
G. H. NESBITT,
Committee.

ARKANSAS.

The Judges Still Missing---Habeas Corpus Suspended---The Two Armies Ready for Work---The President Delays Action.

HABEAS CORPUS SERVED.

LITTLE ROCK, May 5.—Chief Justice McClure to-day had a writ served on Generals Churchhill and Blocher, commanding them to produce the bodies of Bennett and Searle, the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, whose arrest was mentioned yesterday. These officers replied by stating that martial law prevailed in Pulaski county at this time, and they knew of no orders except those which came from their superiors.

THE PRESIDENT DECLINES AID.

The Baxter side has advices from Washington that Senator Clayton applied to the President for the use of Federal troops in searching for the two Judges, but the President declined to let them be used for that purpose.

BROOKS CAPTURES THE DUPLICATE SEAL OF THE STATE.

A few days ago the Baxter side sent to St. Louis to have a duplicate seal of the State made. The seal was forwarded yesterday by express. This morning, before the express agent had time to deliver it, a squad of Brooks men entered his office and captured the seal.

CONSIDERABLE EXCITEMENT

prevails on both sides to-night. The sentries are doubled around Baxter's headquarters, and a general military air pervades everything.

NO DECISION AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5.—At the Cabinet session to-day, there was some conversation over the condition of affairs in Arkansas, but the Executive has not yet given a decision. The Attorney General stated that the attorneys for Brooks had not completed their argument and have asked for a day or two to prepare it thoroughly.

ESCAPE OF THE CAPTIVE JUDGES.

LITTLE ROCK, May 6.—The two missing Judges, Bennett and Searle, escaped from their captors in Saline county last night, and arrived in the city to-day under a Federal escort, which went out last night and again this morning to look for them.

SESSION OF SUPREME COURT.

Three Judges of the Supreme Court, McClure, Stephenson and Searle, held a meeting to-day to hear an application for a mandamus to compel the State Treasurer to honor the drafts of Joseph Brooks on the Treasury, as Governor. The matter was taken under advisement until ten o'clock to-morrow. The session was held at the State House. The Constitution requires a full bench to do business. No lawyers were in attendance, except those inside Brooks' lines.

MEASLES IN THE STATE HOUSE.

The measles and, it is reported, smallpox also has broken out in the Brooks camp. One Lieutenant died yesterday and was buried to-day in the State House grounds with military honors.

SITUATION CRITICAL.

Matters are becoming more critical and complicated every day. The State House party have been engaged to-day in throwing up earthworks in rear of the Benjamin block, just opposite the State House. The same strictness as last night is observed in both camps to-night. Double sentinels surround the Anthony House, and it is with some difficulty that citizens can pass. The Baxter side is confident that a quorum in each House of the General Assembly will be present on Monday, while the Brooks men declare that no quorum will meet.

A DREADFUL TRAGEDY.

A WHOLE FAMILY MURDERED!

The House Burned to Conceal the Butchery.

THE MURDERER DISCOVERS HIMSELF

HIS ARREST AND CONFESSION.

Burial of the Remains of the Hamnett Family.

A shocking tragedy was developed Thursday morning in Mifflin township, about eight miles above this city, on the south bank of the Monongahela river, and a mile and a half from Homestead, on the line of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway. At first it was reported that the dwelling of Mr. John Hamnett (a well-to-do farmer residing at the place stated) had caught fire during the night, and was destroyed, the inmates having perished in the flames. The family consisted of Mr. Hamnett, his wife, two children, a bound boy named Robert Smith and a German farm hand. That the house had been burned was too true, and that the bodies of those comprising the family had been roasted in the ruins was a sad reality. Yet an examination of the bodies showed that they had not been burned to death by accident, but

BRUTALLY MURDERED,

and the house fired by the murderer to conceal his dreadful work of blood. The fire was discovered about half-past three o'clock in the morning, by a German named Schultz, living about a mile and a half from Hamnett's. He aroused some neighbors, and they hastened to the burning dwelling. Mr. Francis Ackerman, living on the adjoining farm, also helped to gather assistance, but it was found that all attempts to put out the flames would be utterly futile. The pump, which stood near the house, and furnished the only means for getting water, was also on fire, and the work of destruction so far progressed that it could not be stayed. The flames continued to burn until the woodwork of the interior was consumed, the floors having fallen in.

THE DWELLING.

The house was of brick, built on a hillside, so that the southern side was two stories high, while the north was but one story, the floor of which was about on a level with a lawn in front. There were four rooms, two up and two down. The members of the family all slept in the upper rooms, Mr. Hamnett and wife, and two children occupying one of them, and the bound boy and hired man the other. As none of these persons were seen by any of the neighbors who had assembled, the dreadful thought forced itself upon the mind that all had perished in the flames. This was a rather improbable theory, in face of the fact that escape from the sleeping rooms would have been a very easy matter, especially for the adults, who would only have had to kick out a window and jump out, or escape through the door. A search through the ruins, for the bodies of the missing, led to the discovery that a most

FIENDISH WHOLESALE BUTCHERY

had been perpetrated by some one, and suspicion soon fell upon the German farm hand, Ernest Love, whose body was not in the ruins. In the basement, under the room in which the parents and children slept, were the bodies of Hamnett, his wife, and one of the chilren. Under the other room, was the body of young Smith, the bound boy. These were all more or less consumed by the flames, but bore unmistakable evidence of murderous violence. The remains were one by one removed to a toolshed near the house, where they were subjected to a close examination by those who had the courage to essay the task.

THE DEATH WOUNDS.

Sickening was the sight of four charred, shapeless trunks, with the odor peculiar to the wasting of human flesh, there were marks of wounds the sight of which were more harrowing.

The skull of John Hamnett, though half consumed, showed that it had been broken in by a fearful blow. Near by where he lay were the remains of his little daughter Ida, aged about six years, her skull showing similar fractures.

The body of Mrs. Hamnett was easily distinguished from the fact that it was surrounded by the metal rings or hoops which she had been in the habit of wearing. The flesh was nearly all consumed, but there was a mass of burnt feathers about her, which indicated that she must have been in bed when murdered, or placed thereon after the bloody deed had been done. Her skull, like those of the others, had been crushed in.

Robert Smith, the bound boy, aged about twelve years, was not so completely burned up as the others, and two deep cuts were plainly perceptible upon his throat, although the skin was crisped and hard. The entire side of the skull was dreadfully hacked and mashed.

The remains of the fifth victim, little Emma, a daughter aged about two years, were not found. It is probable that they were so situated as to be entirely consumed.

THE INSTRUMENT OF DEATH

was found near the house, and consisted of an ordinary hatchet. The cuts on the throat of Young Smith, in the judgment of those who examined them, could have been made by the blade of the hatchet, while the indentations in the skulls of the victims were undoubtedly made by the hammer-face.

SPECULATIONS REGARDING THE MURDER.

The circumstances above detailed lead irresistably to the conclusion that Ernest Love is the sole perpetrator of this quintuple murder. Wednesday evening, Mr. and Mrs. Hamnett had gone on a visit to the family of Mr. Samuel G. West, a brother of the ex-coroner at Homestead, and returned home about half-past ten o'clock. They had left the children with Love and the boy Smith, in both of whom they had the fullest confidence, having no thought of the dreadful fate that awaited them. Doubtless Love had contemplated the murder, and when he found the parents both absent, the inclination became irresistable. The bound boy would be first dispatched; and, this dreadful struggle over, the helpless and innocent little girls would fall easy victims to his hellish fury. The work of pillaging the house would then follow; or perhaps the fiend, not satisfied with the bloody record he had already made, and fearing he might be taken unaware, chose to lay in wait for the father and mother. Knowing their habit of entering the house, he would station himself in such a position as would enable him to strike down the husband before he could become aware of the intended assault. Mrs. Hamnett would thus be the last victim, and when her shrieks for help or supplications for mercy had died away, the monster could then have an opportunity to possess himself of whatever he coveted in the house.

THE MOTIVE.

It was generally supposed that Hamnett had considerable money about the house, and Love had no doubt either heard the story, or had seen something during his stay to confirm this belief. Money seems to have been the only motive for the dreadful crime. Hamnett was thrifty and close in his dealings, and probably kept money about the premises. The murderer must have been possessed of an extraordinary amount of nerve to carry out to the end this fearful tragedy. Most men would have become appalled with the blood of three persons upon their soul, and fled in terror from the scene before the arrival of the other two; but this monster was not to be thwarted in his purpose. The butchery is one of the most dreadful and cold-blooded in the annals of the State.

THE CORONER SUMMONED.

Coroner McCallin was notified at an early hour, and at once proceeded to the scene of the tragedy. He summoned a jury, and after viewing the remains of the deceased adjourned the inquest until to-day. He engaged the services of Dr. Wood, of the South Side, for the purpose of making as careful an examination of the bodies as is possible under the circumstances, with a view to testifying before the inquest.

THE MURDERER.

Love is described as a heavy set man, with dark goatee and moustache, and about twenty-five years old. He had been in the employ of Mr. Hamnett for about six months, and while the neighbors know little or nothing of his previous history, there is no evidence that he was a man of bad character. When the coroner left, last evening, for the city, no tidings had been received as to his whereabouts. It is not known what direction he took.

Chief of Police Irwin, and detectives Long and Scott, were at once detailed to work up the case, and it is hoped that the murderer will be speedily apprehended.

There is intense excitement in the neighborhood, and if Love is caught soon, it will be difficult to prevent the people from laying summary hands upon him.

The horrid atrocity of murder and arson, committed in Mifflin township on Thursday morning, of which we gave an account in Friday's issue, was the theme of conversation everywhere in the two cities and vicinity yesterday. Everyone appeared to be anxious to get the fullest particulars, and more especially to learn that there had been clues obtained which would lead to the apprehension of the perpetrators and to their conviction. The first legal steps were taken by Coroner McCallin, whose jury assembled at the school house in the village of Homestead, at ten o'clock yesterday morning, for the purpose of making an investigation into the affair. It will be seen by the testimony elicited that a theory of murder has been fully made out, and that the suspicion that Love, the hired man, committed the crime is well grounded. The charred remains of another missing daughter were found, so that the whole family are known to have perished. Following is the testimony elicited:

LAST SEEN OF THE HAMNETTS.

Mr. S. G. West, sworn—I went up Wednesday evening at six o'clock to Hamnett's to try and get a hay cart; met Mrs. H. at the door; she remarked she was going to our house; told her she had better wait and go down with me; Mr. Hamnett and hired man cut hay and went to supper; Mrs. H. remarked she had given the hired man fifty cents; drove to Porter's and stayed there till half-past ten o'clock in the evening; Hamnett and wife walked from my house, home together; went as far as the gate with them; knew Love; he was about five feet eight inches in height; he had a black mustache and black, staight hair; had a mark I think on one of his cheeks.

PHYSICIAN'S THEORY OF THE MURDER.

Dr. E. A. Wood, sworn—There are reasons why I think this a murder:

1st. Injuries to bones of the head.
2d. The nature of the wound.
3d. Clotted blood.
4th. The victims were in full dress, and capable of escaping from fire.

If one was murdered, the presumption is that all were murdered. A terrible injury to the skull of Mr. Hamnett was very apparent; there was a blow on the right side of the forehead from a blunt instrument; am sure there was a fracture produced from some blunt instrument—may have been made with a hatchet; portions of his usual clothing were on the body, as evidence that he had not retired; the wounds would produce death. In Mrs. Hamnett's case evidence of violence was not so apparent; there were marks of a terrible blow on the head which is overwhelming proof that she was injured before the fire; examined the blood by a microscope; Mrs. H.'s clothes were on.

The boy Smith's body was not much burnt; there were three gashes on his throat, not sufficient to cause death; he received one blow on the forehead; pole of hatchet fitted exactly into the wounds; the blows were sufficient to cause death; in regard to the little girl she was so much charred that any injury would have been effaced by the fire.

Dr. Thomas was called and corroborated Dr. Wood's testimony.

DISCOVERY OF THE FIRE.

Mr. Schultz, sworn—Saw the fire at four o'clock; when I got there the house was caved in; saw nobody about; sent my boy down to Fairback's to wake him; think fire started on east side of the house; noticed no foot prints, ground was frozen; Hamnett had a hired man; never visited Hamnett.

Mr. Ackerman, sworn—Saw fire; started to wake Mr. Horn; it was half-past three o'clock; when I got there the house was in full blaze; got to fire at four o'clock; it was bright moonlight and day was breaking; have been at Hamnett's, but not since Love was hired there; did not know him; ground was frozen; could see no tracks.

ABOUT THE HIRED MAN.

Robert Calhoun, sworn—Live a short distance from Hamnett's; was apprised of the fire about five o'clock [witness exhibited portions of charred vertebra of one of the bodies found in the hall, also buttons, and foot of one of the children found in the hall;] knew the hired man; he was a German and didn't understand much English; had to make signs to him. Mr. H. was over to see me on Tuesday, and had a talk with him; Hamnett said Love was a good hand and a quiet man; think Love came from Birmingham; never knew his name till yesterday; noticed no scars on his face; considered him a stout man; don't know whether Hamnett had money in the house; Hamnett sold large quantities of apples; saw something at the fire which looked like charred remains.

"HE HAD A BAD LOOK."

Mr. Calhoun, sworn—Found an axe in the ruins; (axe exhibited;) know the axe well; it is Hamnett's axe; he put his money in bank usually; he told me it was very foolish to keep money about the house; I did not like the looks of Love; he had a bad eye; when he was interrogated he looked in another direction, and often declined to answer any questions; I told Hamnett he had a bad look; Hamnett replied that it was because he did not understand the language; Love said he had deserted from the German army.

Mr. Horner was sworn, but his evidence contained nothing material; never saw Hamnett's man, or knew him.

Wm. Wilson, sworn—Found the remains (portion exhibited) in the hall, right under the stairs; found remains about eight o'clock.

Wm. Cox, sworn—I got to the fire a little after Mr. Calhoun; don't know whether Hamnett kept money in the house; he was a very close man; never knew him to give checks; don't know whether he kept government bonds or not; saw a tin box; think it must have been full of papers; told my wife who can speak German; said that Love had been in this country six months; he was a good sized man five feet eight inches perhaps.

LOVE BUYS CANDY FOR THE CHILDREN.

Peter Myers sworn—Live in the village and keep store; Love was in my store night before the fire; he bought fifty cents worth of cigars, and three cents worth of candy; said candy was for the children; wrapped the cigars up; he kept two out; no one was with him; he tied the horse at the door; he told me what country he was from, but don't remember where it was; couldn't understand his kind of German very well; he went out once from the store to look after his horse; I also went out; got his package and went away; didn't see him again;

Louis Miller, sworn—Didn't know Love at all; he took a glass of beer at my saloon; didn't know his name; the men in the room afterward told me who he was; it was about eight o'clock; knew everybody but him.

Mr. Wilson, sworn—Saw Love take a glass of beer at Louis Miller's saloon the evening before the fire; he then went out; Mrs. Smith told me that a heavy-set German, speaking bad English, called at her house and inquired the way to Hamnett's about two weeks ago.

INQUIRIES FROM STRANGE MEN.

Samuel Smith, sworn—Don't know anything about the hired man; noticed no scars on his face; he could talk fair English; my wife told me about eight or ten days ago a ragged-looking, ugly fellow, heavy set, called at my house and inquired for Hamnett's place; he spoke German; my wife didn't like his looks; think my wife could recognize the man again; my little girl could also.

[Mr. Schultz here stated that at about the same time a small man somewhat shabbily dressed, called at his house and made inquiries for Mr. Hamnett.]

Peter Myers was here asked whether Love had lit any of the cigars he had purchased. He replied that he had put one in and the other in his pocket.

A BROTHER'S TESTIMONY.

Dr. J. C. Hamnett, sworn—Am brother of the deceased; he lived here since 1847; don't know whether he kept any money in the house; didn't know Love, the hired man; have not visited my brother's house since last fall; think my brother's youngest child was between four and five years old; the eldest was about eight years of age; think my brother deposited his money in bank; think it was at the bank of which Mr. Wm. McKinley was Secretary (Pittsburgh Savings bank); never had any conversation with him about the matter.

CONSULTATION BY THE JURY.

At this point the room was cleared of all but the jury and reporters, and Mr. Hamnett's brother.

The foreman of the jury then suggested that as there was no doubt of the fact that murder had been perpetrated, that it would be proper for the relatives of the deceased to offer a reward of say $500, for the apprehension of the murderer. The County Commissioners would also offer a reward, and this would undoubtedly stimulate the detectives to greater exertion. The jury thought it was all important that whatever was done in this connection should be done quickly, as procrastination only afforded the murderer increased facilities to escape.

The proposition was not received with much favor by Dr. Hamnett, the brother of deceased. He would like to have time to see some of the other relatives, and particularly a brother who resided in Arkansas.

After some discussion, the jury, in hope of finding further testimony, adjourned till Tuesday evening next at 6:30.

AGES AND NATIVITY OF PARTIES.

The ages and nativity of the victims and the supposed murderers are as follows:

Mr. John Hamnett, aged forty-two years, native of England.

Mrs. Agnes K. Hamnett, aged forty years, native of England.

Ida Hamnett, aged eight years, native of Pennsylvania.

Emma Hamnett, aged five years, native of Pennsylvania.

Robert Smith, adopted boy, fourteen years of age, born in United States.

Ernest Love, hired man, aged twenty-five, native of Prussia.

The remains of the missing girl Emma were discovered during yesterday among the *debris*. The only one missing now is the hired man Love, to whom all circumstances point as the murderer.

A REWARD OFFERED.

The County Commissioners, at a meeting held yesterday, decided to offer a reward of $1,000 for the apprehension of the murderer, and the relatives of the deceased have announced an additional thousand.

This is proper enough, but we feel assured that our Pittsburgh detectives will use every endeavor, without regard to reward, to bring to punishment the perpetrator or perpetrators of this foul deed.

The unparalled crime of Wednesday night last, the murder of the Hamnett family, near Homestead, consisting of father, two daughters and an adopted son, was the work, as has generally been supposed of the German farm hand, Ernest Mentzer—as it now turns out that Love was an assumed name. The murderer according to his own statement, had been digging post holes on Wednesday, and in the evening he went to a saloon, some distance off, and got a glass or two of beer. He also bought five cents worth of candy for the children, Ida and Emma. He knew that Mr. and Mrs. Hamnett had gone out on a visit, and when on his way home he became possessed of an irresistible inclination to rob the house. He thought he must have Hamnett's money. When he got to the house he found the children in peaceful slumber, and the parents still absent. Fearing detection if he began the work of pillage, he made the terrible resolve to slay the helpless children, and most speedy and fearful was the execution. The boy Smith was dispatched with one blow of the axe, then the oldest girl, Ida—one blow each sufficing. Poor little Emma was aroused as the skull of her sister was crushed in; but she had only time to utter one pitiful shriek when the descending steel went crashing through her brain. The first act of the bloody drama was completed, and all was still. Mentzer then lay in wait for the parents, and as the husband entered the door he brained him with the axe, one blow sufficing. In another moment the wife was in the agonies of death, and the second act was over. The house was then searched for money, and, if the murderer tells the truth, he got but fifteen dollars. With so many ghastly corpses around him, it is not likely that he made a very careful search. He denies firing the house, but no one believes this part of his story. He then fled; came to this city, and after visiting several places, was apprehended at a beer saloon in Allegheny, where he discovered himself by acknowledging that he knew the Hamnetts, and expressing sorrow for the death of the children! The bloody secret was too fearful for him to keep! Below are the details of the arrest:

MOVEMENTS OF THE MURDERER.

Ernest Love, *alias* Ortwein, and whose real name is believed to be Mentzer, it appears walked immediately to the city after the commission of the deed. Shortly after six o'clock of that morning (Thursday) he is now known to have visited the store of Mr. Fred. Hallenbeck, at No. 266 Ohio street, Allegheny, where he purchased a pair of gaiters, left his old boots and a valise containing a bundle of clothes. From there he went to the store of Mr. Smith, near by, and purchased a necktie. At ten o'clock he called on William Baier, who works for Adolph Muehlstein, a blacksmith, on Sixteenth street, near Penn avenue, Pittsburgh. Baier and himself were acquaintances in Germany, and there attended school together. Mentzer stated to Baier that he had left his employer for the reason that his employer got mad with him because he fed the horses a good deal and wanted them to look nice. He took dinner with Baier and afterwards went to a saloon on Sixteenth street, where he drank pretty freely. The next place to which he was traced was Mark Adam's saloon, where he again indulged freely in drink, and paid for it in silver money. He displayed considerable silver coin, which tended to raise suspicion in the minds of those to whom he exhibited it. He then went to Baier's house, on Hope street, near Gist, and there remained until Friday morning, late.

It appears that Mr. Adams and Mr. Baier had their suspicions aroused regarding the man when they read of the horrid atrocity in the German paper, the *Freiheit's Freund*, of next morning, Friday. The suspicions were communicated to officer McChesney, on duty in the vicinity of Sixteenth street, in Bayardstown, and that officer reported the circumstances to detective Long. Messrs. Adams and Baier accompanied the detective upon a search at once.

ARRESTED.

Although a vigilant search was made by officer Long and others of the Pittsburgh police force, in which they were making good progress, it fell to the fortune of the Allegheny police force to secure the offender. Suspicion had been aroused in the minds of parties in Allegheny, and then communicated to officer John W. Quirk. Where the murderer kept himself during Friday is not known, but at about six o'clock of that evening he turned up at the saloon of Mr. Wachter on Troy Hill, Allegheny. A number of men were discussing the murder of the Hamnetts as Mentzer came in and, it would appear, he at once joined in the conversation. He remarked that he had worked for Hamnett and that he was a very nice man. Upon this, as though feeling that he had made a mistake, he turned and rather hurriedly left the saloon. The party in the house were struck with the occurrence and feeling that the man should be seen to called officer Quirk, by whom Mentzer was arrested and taken to the Allegheny lock-up.

It is also stated that during the conversation above alluded to Mentzer expressed regret at the death of Emma, "as he always liked her." Mr. Schleifer, who was present, induced Mentzer to drink more, and having his suspicions aroused proposed to get a newspaper to read of the occurrence. At this the culprit showed himself, and insisted that he must be off. Mr. Schleifer followed up Troy Hill and induced him to return to Wachter's, where he was arrested.

The arrest of the man was reported in police circles Friday night, but it was not generally believed that he was really the hired man of Mr. Hamnett.

EXCITEMENT ON SATURDAY.

On Saturday morning it was definitely ascertained that the prisoner was really the man wanted and the news spread rapidly. A great crowd assembled about the Allegheny City Hall and the Mayors Office and police station were thronged with people anxious to see the prisoner and learn the particulars of the arrest. Many persons doubted that the officers had been so fortunate and it was not until he had made a full confession and facts corroborative had been discovered that the majority of people were relieved of their doubts. Some anxiety was felt that a demonstration would be made out in favor of hanging on sight, but beyond threatening remarks of a few, good order was maintained. In case of emergency, however, a strong guard of police was kept about the building.

HE CONFESSES THE MURDER.

Mentzer was visited by Mr. Ph. Holderman, and in conversation, in German, with that gentleman, the prisoner confessed his guilt. He gave his name as Ernest Mentzer, and stated that he was a native of Studtgart, Wurtemberg; and that he had been in this country about eighteen months. This general confession of the prisoner being announced, a reporter, with an interpreter, visited the lock-up during Saturday morning and proposed to get a detailed statement if possible. At first he declined to talk, but was finally induced to answer questions.

THE DREADFUL TALE.

The following detailed statement of the horrible affair was procured from the prisoner. Mentzer commenced with the assertion that the murder had been entirely unpremeditated. He then proceeded: I left Hamnett's house just after supper on the evening of the murder, and went directly to Homestead; I called at a saloon and drank two glasses of beer; that was all I had that night; after leaving the saloon I went to a grocery store kept by a German, and purchased some cigars and five cents worth of candy for the children; I don't know the name of the store keeper; but I had been there several times; think I was at the store about nine o'clock in the evening. Just as I was leaving it came into my head that I must have Hamnett's money!

MONEY THE OBJECT.

I thought he had a great deal of money in the house, and as I felt so queer all at once in my head I thought I must get it. I went directly to the house but don't know how I got there. I suppose I must have been out of my mind. After getting into the house I found Mr. and Mrs. Hamnett had not come home.

It occurred to me that to get the money I must kill the children. I found the ax in the kitchen, and taking that with me I went up into the room over the kitchen where Robert Smith and myself slept. The bed was in the corner of the room, and I saw that Robert was sleeping soundly, with his face towards me.

SLEEPING CHILDREN BUTCHERED.

I took a position at the front of the bed, and with one blow killed the boy. He never moved. I can't say how it was that the boy's throat was cut; I may have struck him twice, but he never groaned.

After the boy was dead, I went into the adjoining room, where Ida and little Emmie were sleeping. There were two beds in the room—one in the corner and the other, the one occupied by the children, near the center. Both of the little girls were sleeping. I struck Ida first, and she never moved. I then raised the ax and struck at Emmie; she uttered a cry, and I hit her a second time; she did not groan again.

THE PARENTS KILLED.

After this I went down stairs, and took a position just inside the door of the room adjoining the kitchen, and waited for Mr. and Mrs. Hamnett to come home. They came between ten and eleven o'clock. Mr. Hamnett came into the room first; I was standing so that he could not see me, and I struck him from behind, using the same ax; he fell to the floor; Mrs. Hamnett then came rushing into room, and as she passed through the door I struck her but did not kill her; she shrieked once or twice, "Oh God, John!" and then I struck a second blow which killed her instantly; Mrs. Hamnett and the baby were the only ones I hit twice; the others were killed with one blow; I used the ax all the time.

BUT FIFTEEN DOLLARS OBTAINED.

I committed the deed to get Mr. Hamnett's money. I searched Mr. Hamnett's pockets and obtained his pocketbook. It contained only *fifteen dollars in paper money*. I found Mrs. Hamnett's pocket book on the sewing machine. There was *only fifty cents* in it. I looked over the house, but all the money I got was fifteen dollars! The silver money I spent yesterday I brought with me from Germany. I did not get it from the house. My only motive for doing this deed was to get the money. I never had any ill feeling towards any of the Hamnett's. I always liked the little children, and always bought them candy when I went to Homestead. The boy Smith and I were good friends, and I always liked Mr. and Mrs. Hamnett.

DENIES THE BURNING.

I did not fire the house and it was not a part of the plan to cover up the murder. When searching the house I put an oil-lamp in the sitting room, and when rushing away from the building it was overturned. I thought it would go out; I did not think the house would burn.

As soon as I left the building I proceeded at once to the railroad, and walked direct to Pittsburgh; I stopped at several places but don't know the name of the places; came over to Pittsburgh and went to see my friend Baier on Penn street, I think; don't know the locations very well; was never in Pittsburgh more than three times; after leaving Baier's I crossed over the river to Allegheny; crossed a covered bridge [Mechanic's street] and went to several breweries to get work; purchased a new suit of clothes yesterday morning. [He then detailed the circumstances of his arrest which are given elsewhere.]

THE MURDERER.

Mentzer, as stated by himself, was born in Studtgart, and is twenty-eight years of his age. His parents are dead, but he has two brothers and three sisters living at their birthplace. He served in an infantry regiment of the Bavarian army, and participated in the battles of Wurth, Leichtenburg and the siege of Paris. He first worked on a farm in New Jersey and came to Pittsburgh in January last, and has been with Mr. Hamnett ever since. The peculiarities of the German features are very strongly marked. He is about five feet five inches in height; stoutly built, and weighs about one hundred and sixty-five pounds. He has brown hair, light moustache, and light blue eyes. He was dressed in the new suit of black clothes which he had purchased on Friday.

PROVING THE IDENTITY.

Dispatches were sent to the neighbors of the butchered family, asking them to come down for the purpose of identifying the prisoner. Messrs. William Oliver, S. G. West, McDonald, L. H. West and Master George West responded, and identified him as the hired man.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Officer Quirk, who made the arrest, made an information before Mayor Neillie, of Allegheny, charging the prisoner with murder. A commitment was then made out for his incarceration in jail to await trial. A crowd continued to hang around the Mayor's office, and it was feared violence would be done the prisoner if taken out openly. A ruse was played successfully. Word was given out that a hearing would take place, and the crowd rushed into the office and closed around the door, intent upon hearing and seeing as much as possible. Meantime a closed carriage was procured and the prisoner being taken out the back way was put in the vehicle and rapidly driven away to this city. At the court house the Allegheny Valley Railroad employees were seeking means to enforce payment of their dues, and seeing the carriage rushed to get a glimpse of the prisoner, rightly supposing him to be the murderer. The carriage was driven to the Ross street entrance and Mentzer was speedily rushed behind the door.

IN PRISON.

Mentzer breathed freer when behind the prison doors and expressed satisfaction that he was safely housed. We learn from Warden Smith that he has repeated the confession, no more and no less to prisoners and the Warden.

We are requested to add that no visitors will be allowed to see him as the court has issued an order to the contrary.

THE MURDERER'S CARPET SACK.

The carpet sack left by Mentzer at Fred. Hollenback's store, No. 266 Ohio street, Allegheny, was brought to the Mayor's office in this city. It is a large old fashioned carpet sack, and contains a man's suit of old clothes, a clean shirt, a pair of muddy boots, a new pair of suspenders, an old hat; a pair of dirty socks, and four razors. The boots here. had new heels put on them since they were worn. On the hat, which is a soft wool one, there is a spot near the edge of the brim, which resembles blood. One of the razors also appears stained with blood. In the carpet sack there was also found a vest, in the pockets of which were an assessor's notification of valuation, a piece of paper on which are pencil figures, a ten cent scrip, and a railroad ticket over the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad. The assessment paper is signed by A. Behl, Assessor, and is directed to John Hamnett, giving the valuation of his property at $12,720. The piece of paper with figures evidently contains Mr. Hamnett's estimate of the value of his property, being found in connection with the assessor's valuation. The vest was doubtless one worn by Mr. Hamnett. The articles contained in the carpet sack have been taken charge of by the Coroner, and will be exhibited for identification at the inquest to-morrow.

ANOTHER CHARGE OF MURDER.

Before the taking of the prisoner from the Allegheny lock-up on Saturday afternoon, a German, residing in Birmingham, visited him. The visitor recognized Mentzer as a man who worked for him some time ago in Birmingham, and said that while he was there he had stolen some money from him and also the wife's jewelry. The breastpin was shown him, and he recognized it as his wife's property. It seems that his wife knew the prisoner in Germany. About two weeks ago she received a letter from there, stating he had committed a murder there, and on that account had left the country.

FUNERAL OF THE VICTIMS.

On Saturday morning, while the foregoing detailed occurrences were taking place with the murderer in Allegheny City, the funeral ceremonies of the victims took place in Mifflin township. The interesting and impressive ceremonies were held at the Franklin Methodist Episcopal Church, at about eleven o'clock. The building was thronged with neighbors for miles around, whose sad faces betokened their deep sorrow and affliction. In front of the pulpit lay the coffins, two in number, which contained the charred remains of the victims. The largest held the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Hamnett and the two children. The latter, it will be recollected, were found last, and consisted in some fragments of bones, a scant handful, which more nearly resembled pieces of a porcelain saucer than anything else. In another and smaller coffin lay Robbie Smith. These horrible objects were kept closed until after the ceremonies were concluded in the church.

In the pulpit were Rev. Cravens, Rev. Shriver, of Lebanon Church, and the Rev. McCready, of McKeesport.

The Rev. Craven's conducted the services. His remarks were a touching tribute, and were at times almost inaudible from the sobs and lamentations with which the sorrow-stricken audience were convulsed.

"Brother Hamnett," said the speaker, "was a man who was deeply interested with the religous interests of his associates; he was a man who commanded the love of his neighbors, and was beloved by them. He will no longer sing among my dear hearers, but from what I know of his character I feel satisfied that he will sing in the midst of the New Jerusalem. Only last Sabbath he said to me, over in yonder pew, 'I feel that I ought to work in the Lord's vineyard more than I have done.'"

Of Mrs. Hamnett's amiability of character, the speaker spoke most feelingly.

"I shall never forget my last leave-taking"—continued the speaker—"of that little family last Sabbath. After passing out of the gate, the sweet, innocent voices of the children called after me, 'Good bye! good bye!' I can hear them now, when those that spoke them are no more in the flesh."

Here the sobs and tears of the audience become most heart-breaking, and the speaker himself seemed utterly unable to proceed for a time.

"Weep on, dear friends,"—at last said the speaker—"your tears are a fitting tribute to your dead brother's memory. Brother Hamnett will be sadly missed from among us."

The Revs. McCready and Shriver followed with fitting remarks. Never have such a collection of anguish-stricken men and women been assembled in this neighborhood. Strong men bowed down and wept, and women seemed overcome with paroxysms of sorrow.

At last the coffins were uncovered, and the few who had sufficient courage, came forward and gazed timidly at the ghastly sight. This over a slow procession took up its line of march to the graveyard near by, in the following order:

The Revs. Cravens, Shriver and McCready.

Large coffin borne by Messrs. Forsyth, Livingstone, Calhoun and Anns.

Small coffin borne by Messrs. Brierly, Wilson, Davidson and Kinney.

Robert McIlhenny, brother of Mrs. Hamnett, Mrs. Welsh, sister of Mrs. Hamnett, Eli McIlhenny, and Dr. C. J. Hamnett.

The large grave soon held its sad contents and the sorrowing multitude in silence dispersed after the brief service of Revs. McCready and Cravans.

The horrid butchery near the village of Homestead continues to be the topic of conversation among all classes, and every item regarding the prisoner and the circumstances attending and following the crime is taken up with avidity—especially is there a deep interest taken in it by our German fellow citizens and no class look with more horror upon it or are more anxious for a prompt enforcement of the law. The report of the meeting of the neighbors of the late family held yesterday and given below will be read with intense interest—it but reflects the feeling of the whole people of the county.

ANOTHER INTERVIEW WITH THE PRISONER.

Notwithstanding the order of the court issued, as we reported in yesterday's issue, against visitors, a reporter, during the forenoon, obtained an interview with the prisoner in the county jail. He now changes his *right* name; and some other of his statements do not agree with those first given. He answered, freely, all questions and showed no outward signs of being affected by the terrible deed which he had committed.

ERNEST ORTWEIN HIS NAME.

The prisoner said: My name is Ernest Ortwein. My father's name was John Ortwein. The name of my mother was Frederika Mentzing. I have sometimes given the name of Mentzing, after my mother, and sometimes the name of my father, Ortwein. I have four brothers and three sisters. My mother is still living. My father died in 1870. He was sick about eight years previously with consumption. He was sixty-two years old when he died. Two of my brothers and one of my sisters are married. The other two brothers and two sisters are living with my mother in Germany. They live in a small village named Fleim, near Heilbronn, and about thirty miles from Studtgart. My father had a small farm of about ten acres, which he worked. I worked on the farm until I entered the army. I served my time—three years—and was at Sedan, Heidelberg and the siege of Paris. My papers I gave to a comrade. My reason for coming to this country was that I thought times were better, and that I could make more money here.

THE GERMANY MURDER STORY DENIED.

I worked for a man by the name Kuss, in Birmingham, for about a month and a half. He lived on Twenty-first street, and was a butcher. I was working there for my board, and left because I could not get any wages from him. Mr. Kuss visited me in Allegheny after I was arrested. The breastpin found on me I did not take from the house of Mr. Kuss, but found it in the portmonnaie I got at Hamnett's. Kuss gave me a dollar when I left, but I did not take any of his wife's jewelry, or anything else that did not belong to me. I didn't want to look at Kuss when he came to Allegheny. Kuss' wife is from the same place I am, and I knew her in the old country. I went away from home honestly. I never committed any crime in Germany. I might have killed somebody while I was in the army, but I never murdered any one in the old country. If any one has received a letter stating anything of the kind it is a lie. I do not know of anything that I ever did that would induce any one to say such a thing. While I was living at home there was no murder committed anywhere in that neighborhood. My relatives are all in Germany. I have none living in this country. No one came to America from the place where I lived at the time I came. I tremble with fear so much that I cannot write to them, but I expect my friends will write for me.

THE ROBBERY OF THE DEAD.

Fifteen or sixteen dollars is all the money I got at Hamnett's. After I had knocked Mr. Hamnett down I put my hands in his pockets and took the money out. When I had my hand in his pocket he turned over towards me, but did not say anything. The lamp was standing on a small table, and I accidentally kicked the table over with my foot as I was going out. I walked to Pittsburgh on the railroad track, getting to the city between two and three o'clock in the morning. I stayed in a freight car until daylight. The moon was shining, and I did not see the light of the burning house. I didn't run, but walked along.

I never had any trouble with the Hamnett family. I liked the whole family and they liked me. I was there three months. My wages the first month were ten dollars, and the other two months fifteen dollars a month. All the money I ever got from Mr. Hamnett for wages was thirteen dollars. I left the money with him because I wanted to save it up to buy clothes.

INSANITY FROM SUN-STROKE.

I worked for three months for three brothers by the name of Reitzer in Jersey City. They were malsters, and I drove a team for them. While there I boarded with a man named Goetz, who lived on the main street in Jersey City.

I had a sun-stroke four years ago, while I was in the army. I was entirely out of my mind then for four days. I have felt out of my head three times since then, so that I would lie down and go to sleep; none of my parents have ever been affected with insanity. I never thought of the murder; it took me all at once; I never before did anything out of the way when I had these spells.

MONEY NOT THE OBJECT.

Ortwein said he believed that the result would be that he would hang. He says he believes in a God, and is a member of the Lutheran Evangelical Church. In regard to the object of the murder he said:

I never heard Mr. Hamnett talk about having money. He told me when I wanted money to ask him for it. I didn't hear that Mr. Hamnett had two thousand dollars in the houe. I took the money; I did so that I could have a little when I went away. I didn't commit the murders for the purpose of getting money. I felt grieved about it afterwards. I did not go away farther, because if I did go away I knew I would have no peace of mind anyway.

He told Dr. McKelvey, the jail physician, that he was crazy when he did the deed, but the Dr. told him that the insanity dodge would hardly do.

FURTHER IDENTIFICATIONS.

Mr. D. C. Calhoun, who lives near Homestead, examined the clothing yesterday that was found in Ortwein's carpet-sack. He recalls the fact of seeing Mr. Hamnett make the figures in the Commissioner's office on the piece of paper found in the vest, and also recognizes the vest as having belonged to Mr. Hamnett. Ortwein, himself, states that he picked up the vest in one of the rooms as he was about to leave the house.

Mrs. William Walther, of West Pittsburgh, has seen Ortwein since his arrest, and recognizes him. She says that she used to know him in the old country, when he was a boy fifteen or sixteen years old.

FURTHER INFORMATION.

Mrs. Kuss, who was reported to have received information from Germany that Ortwein had committed murder there, says that it is not true. The Ernst Ortwein (which is his right name) was born in Flein, county Heilbronn, kingdom of Wurtemberg. He came to us in November, 1873, and stayed till January, 1874. On January 21st, my husband sent him to the city, with money, to the market house. When he did not return in the evening, I looked for my jewelry and discovered a breastpin, valued at $25 00, missing. My husband sued him at Alderman Hoerr's, but he was never arrested.

Mr. Cimmotti, the well known pawnbroker, states that Ortwein was in his employ for a few weeks last winter, and he had fears of him on account of his looks and demeanor. One day finding him treating a little child improperly he discharged him at once.

ABOUT THE REWARD.

There is likely to be a dispute about the reward of two thousand dollars offered for the arrest of the murderer. Mr. Roiehouse who first suspected the man at Wachters saloon thinks his claim good, Mr. Wachter who sent his boy for police officer, puts up a demand and officer Quirk, of course puts in his bid. Officer McChesney of Pittsburgh, who got the first clue from Mr. Baier, thinks he should come in. It would appear to many that Detective Samuel Long has a right to a share as well as any other officer, while Mr. Baier certainly has as much claim as any one outside of the policemen.

MEETING OF MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP CITIZENS.

Since the members of the Hamnett family were so brutally murdered and their bodies burned, an uneasy feeling of horror has pervaded the community residing in that section of the county, extending, in fact, to those portions of the two cities where the murderer had been seen previous to the tragedy, as for instance Birmingham, Bayardstown, Lawrenceville and Allegheny. This feeling found vent yesterday afternoon in an open air meeting of citizens, held very near the scene of the horrible holocaust. The meeting was composed of solid citizens, men of intelligence, law-abiding, orderly and industrious people, and the evident sentiment was deep but no less determined, that the murderer of the Hamnetts should be brought to speedy and condign punishment.

The meeting was organized by the election of Mr. J. W. Smart as President, and John Neal, Secretary.

THE INDIGNATION MEETING.

Mr. Smart stated that the meeting had been called by a committee of citizens living near the scene of the atrocious Hamnett murder; that the object was to devise ways and means to give expression to the sentiment which pervaded the community regarding the terrible aggregation of crime, which had been committed in their midst, and to adopt the measures necessary to bring about the speedy trial, conviction and execution of the prisoner in jail suspected of the murder of the Hamnett family, and proved to be the criminal on his own confession.

Mr. Robert Calhoun offered a resolution reciting that inasmuch as the murder was committed while the murderer was under the influence of liquor, it was the duty of the community to assist in furthering the temperance cause.

GETTING DOWN TO BUSINESS.

Without waiting for the resolution to be seconded, Mr. Byron Cochran took the floor, and in an eloquent address set forth the necessity and importance of seeing and watching that the officers of the law execute the law. He referred to the various murders in the Monongahela valley recently, and the obstacles which had been thrown in the way of justice, as well as the indifference with which sworn servants of the law, in possession of clues, failed to bring the notoriously guilty parties to conviction. Said he, we have had enough of this thing, and as law-abiding citizens it is our duty to see that the laws are executed, and the guilty punished.

A PRACTICAL MEASURE.

A motion was then made, by whom we will not say, that the Chairman of the meeting be empowered to appoint a committee of six to draw up a petition to the State's (County District) Attorney, beseeching him to bring to a speedy trial, conviction and execution, the prisoner Ernest Ortwein alias Love alias Mentzer now in the county jail, charged with the brutal murder and burning of the Hamnetts; also to circulate the petition for signatures throughout every portion of the township and obtain the hand manual of every citizen, more especially the neighbors of the Hamnetts.

AN OMINOUS SILENCE.

The resolution seemed to give expression to the inmost feeling of the gentlemen present, more especially as they regarded with sadness and horror the ruins of the late happy mansion of the Hamnets, which proved their funeral pile. The resolution was merely but distinctly seconded, and when the chairman called for remarks, not a word was said by any one present. The solemnity of the scene, however, the earnestness of the bystanders, the sad suggestiveness of the ruins, the horrible crucible in which kind and good neighbors, after being murdered, perished—all evinced louder than words that words or speeches were a desecration of the almost sacred site.

With calmness the question was put to the assemblage, Shall the resolution pass? The hearty, ringing "aye," which went forth from the throat of the hundreds present, evinced louder than words that the resolution had struck a popular chord.

THE COMMITTEE OF SIX.

The chairman decided the resolution adopted and in accordance therewith appointed the following committee of six to carry out the object of the resolution: Messrs. Byron Cochran, chairman; D. K. Calhoun, William Cox, Abdiel McClure, Esq., James Rath and Richard McClure.

Previous to adjourning the Chairman of the Committee stated that he would call it together at an early day.

The meeting then adjourned.

The above is a fair abstract of the proceedings of the meeting. Our reporter would say that the feeling of horror as well as determination, which cropped out, was evidently too deep seated to be tampered with, and but exhibits a purpose to see that the laws in relation to murder, more especially with reference to this most atrocious murder, be promptly and speedily and certainly executed.

The jury of six empaneled by Coronor McCallin to inquire into the circumstances attending the terrible Hamnett tragedy have concluded their investigation and rendered a verdict in accordance with the testimony. Though the inquest had been called for half-past six o'clock last evening, it was nearly seven before the jurors were polled, the delay arising from the fact that some of the jurors lived at a distance from Homestead, near where the dreadful tragedy was enacted. At the latter hour the village church was crowded with spectators, and as the Coroner or the jurors questioned each witness placed on the stand, the deepest interest was evinced in the replies, and each syllable was listened to with wrapt attention. As the developments progressed, and link by link was added to the already strong chain of circumstantial evidence, the silence became painful. When the blood spots on the jean pants of Ernest Ortwein *alias* Love were shown, and the identification of the garment was complete, a thrill of horror permeated the assemblage, finding vent, not in words, but in ominous indications of deep-seated feeling—the silent out significant expression of an outraged community.

ORTWEIN'S CARPET SACK.

The first witness examined was Frederick Hollenbeck, dealer in boots and shoes at No. 266 Ohio street, Allegheny. He was sworn and testified as follows:

Coroner—Mr. Hollenback, please look at that carpetsack and see if it is the one left at your store on Thursday morning? [Ortwein's carpet sack shown.]

Witness—Yes, that is the one; I am sure of it.

The coroner opened the carpet sack and exhibited the boots left by Ortwein to get repaired. They were identified by witness, who also produced several silver U. S. coins quarter and half dollars, amounting in all to two dollars and a half, twenty-five cents paid for mending boots and two dollars and a quarter for a new pair shoes.

In answer to question by the jury witness further testified that Ortwein treated the neighbors five or six times paying mostly in silver; that he appeared to be perfectly sensible; and that a plasterer named Stills went away with him from the saloon.

Frederick Kriben, carpenter, residing off Ohio street, near Hollenbeck's, testified to having been told by Theodore Fritskus that a man had been spending silver for drinks; did not see Ortwein.

The Coroner—That will do.

ORTWEIN PREVIOUS TO THE MURDER.

Thomas Wilson—Knew Ernest Love, or Ortwein, to see him; saw him in Homestead on the night of the murder at half-past nine; he came into Miller's and took a glass of beer; there were about six persons present; he was not under the influence of liquor; he drank his beer and went out; he didn't speak to anybody; there was nothing about his manner to indicate that there was anything wrong with him.

Wm. Reese, sworn—Knew Ernest Love; saw him, I think, about half-past eight in Miller's; think he took two glasses of beer; can't say for sure; Mr. Miller was behind the bar; there was a clock, and think it was about half-past eight; there were seven persons in the room; did not speak to him; had done so before; he could speak good English.

Charles Hoffman, sworn—Was in Miller's saloon on Thursday night last; was there with Reese and Wilson; we left about nine o'clock; was told afterwards that the man I saw drinking at the bar was Love; did not know him.

The two pocket-books found on the person of the prisoner Ortwein—one, somewhat worn, containing jewelry, the other a new portmonnaie containing $3 78—were shown by the Coroner. The new one was positively identified by Mr. Calhoun as having belonged to the late John Hamnett. A hitching strap and a coat belonging to John Hamnett, a coat and vest belonging to Ernest Ortwein, found in Ortwein's carpet sack were identified by Mr. Sam. West and Mr. Calhoun, at the sight of the hat, which had been worn by the murdered man on the day of the tragedy, Mr. West could scarcely restrain his emotion.

Herman Fudel also identified the pair of boots found in the prisoners carpet sack as belonging to Ernest Love.

THE BLOODY PROOFS.

Mr. West then positively identified the pair of jean pants with bloody spots distinctly visible even by lamplight, as belonging to Ernest Love. The following articles also taken from the carpet sack were then identified; a vest and hat belonging to the murdered man; also a large glove. This concluded the testimony and the church was closed to allow the jury to deliberate on their verdict in the cases of each of the five victims overwhelmingly proven to have been most brutally murdered. After the lapse of fifteen minutes the doors were thrown open and the following was announced as the verdict in the case of John Hamnett:

THE VERDICT IN FULL.

Allegheny County, ss.

An inquisition indented, taken at Homestead, Mifflin township, in the county of Allegheny, on the first and fifth days of May, A. D., 1874, before me William McCallin, Coroner of the county aforesaid, upon the view of the body of John Hamnett, then and there lying dead, upon the oaths and solemn affirmations of J. G. West, Henry Kilkerton, Osra Wilkerson, Emanuel Morton, James McDonald and Jacob W. Smart, good and lawful men of the county aforesaid, who being sworn and affirmed, and charged to inquire, on the part of the Commonwealth, when, where, and how, and after what manner the said John Hamnett came to his death, do say, upon their oaths and affirmations aforesaid, that the said John Hamnett came to his death on the night of April 30th, A. D., 1874, from wounds and injuries inflicted at the hands of Ernest Ortwein *alias* Love. We are unanimously of the opinion that the instrument used to produce the said Hamnetts death was an ax or hatchet, and that the killing of the aforesaid John Hamnett was done by Ernest Ortwein *alias* Love with deliberate intent and malice aforethought, and while the said Ortwein *alias* Love was in full and complete possession of all his mental faculties.

And so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths or affirmations, as aforesaid, say that the aforesaid John Hamnett, for the cause aforesaid, in manner and form aforesaid, came to his death, and not otherwise.

In witness whereof, as well of the aforesaid Coroner, we, the jurors, have hereunto put our hands and seals, on the day and year, and at the place above mentioned. W. McCALLIN.

J. G. West.	Emanuel Morton.
Henry Kilkerton.	James McDonald.
Ozra Wilkerson.	Jacob W. Smart.

The verdict in each of the cases of Agnes K. Hamnett, wife of John Hamnett, their two children, Ida and Emma, and their adopted boy, Robert Smith, are precisely similar to the above, with the single exception of the necessary change of name designating the victim of this foul quintuple murder.

SENSATIONAL.

A petition was presented to Court yesterday afternoon, asking that Ortwein be brought before the Coroner's jury, but the Court refused to take it under consideration. It has been intimated that there was a concerted plan on foot among the neighbors of the murdered family to take Ortwein away from the officers and give him short shrift and long rope, but diligent inquiry fails to show any foundation for the rumor, and, in justice to the law-abiding community in and about Homestead, we dismiss the rumor as simply sensational.

There are numerous claimants for the reward, and every day the number of persons who struck the trail of the murderer Ernest Ortwein, alias Love, increases, and their claims are urged with great persistency.

The murderer manages to preserve his spirits to an astonishing degree, and bears his confinement with composure. To his fellow prisoners he is cheerful, and to strangers somewhat communicative. His appetite is good and his slumbers quiet. He does not at all appear to feel his situation very keenly.

LIST OF PATENTS.

Issued from the United States Patent Office to the Citizens of the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio and West Virginia.

Following is the list of patents issued from the United States Patent Office to citizens of the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia for the week ending April 30, 1874. Furnished for the COMMERCIAL from the office of J. McC. Perkins & Co., Counselors-at-law and solicitors for foreign and American patents, No. 513 Seventh street, Washington, D. C.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Composition for Blackboards—Richard Sharp, Pittsburgh, assignor to himself and Robert W. Hare, same place. Application filed October 25, 1873.

Packing Ring—Edward Sullivan, Pittsburgh, assignor to William Rea and George T. Robinson, same place. Application filed December 13, 1873.

Lantern—Samuel L. Barndollar, Pittsburgh. Application filed September 11, 1873.

Carbureter—Jason J. Palmer and Franklin G. Palmer, Pittsburgh. Application filed March 19, 1874.

Composition for Coating Boilers—Charles H. Graham, Rochester, assignor to James Ransom, same place. Application filed March 17, 1874.

Hose Coupling—Jacob J. Diehl and Horace Mann, Harrisburg. Application filed November 13, 1873.

Spring Mattress—Albert Junge, Allegheny. Application filed January 30, 1874.

Knitting Machine—Calvin R. Tuttle, New Brighton. Application filed March 18, 1874.

Clothes Pounder.—David Graffin, Catasaqua, Application filed March 7, 1874.

Separator for Thrashing Machines.—Daniel Geiser, Waynesborough. Application filed January 3, 1874.

Washing Machine—Reuben A. Weiss, Centreport. Application filed January 24, 1874.

Pipe Wrench—Adam Collis, Altoona. Application filed February 21, 1874.

Presser Foot for Sewing Machines—Orville Brewster, Warren. Application filed March 17, 1874.

Steam Slide Valve—Jacob Youngman, Sunbury. Application filed March 16, 1874.

Chimney Cowl—Frederick W. Mascher, Harrisburg. Application filed March 17, 1874.

Device for Making and Applying Cores to Moulds. Wm. J. Reagon, Royer's Ford, assignor to Royer's Ford Iron Foundry, same place. Application filed March 20, 1874.

Match Safe—John S. Henry, Manheim, assignor of one-half of his right to David B. Hackman, same place. Application filed January 27, 1874.

Wood-sawing Machine—John L. Forker, Coal City. Application filed March 11, 1874.

Valve for Direct Acting Steam Pump—John A. Hagan, Weatherly. Application filed February 18, 1874.

Middlings Purifier—Reuben Royer, Ephrata. Application filed February 28, 1874.

OHIO.

Combined Land-Roller and Harrow—William J. Morgan, Highland, Application filed February 13, 1874.

Compound for Destroying Insects—Henry D. Niles and Ira A. Thayer, Bazetta, Application filed March 23, 1874.

Car-Coupling Pin—Laura Janes Gott, La Grange, Application filed November 20, 1873.

Car-Coupling—Silas V. Carpenter and Chauncey P. Carpenter, Wellington, Application filed March 27, 1874.

Car-Coupling—Levi Sutton, Ottowa, Application filed January 31, 1874.

Building-Block—Thomas B. Rhodes, Leetonia Application filed March 29, 1873.

Car-Coupling Pin—Charles H. Williams, Cleveland, Application filed February 24, 1874.

Lubricating-Journal—James A. Wentworth, Toledo, assignor of one-half his right to Henry T. Stebbins, Monroe, Mich, Application filed September 17, 1873.

Furnace for Steam-Boilers—Daniel T. Casement, Painesville, Application filed February 7, 1874.

Balance-Spring Holder for Watches—Jacob Shaw, Shelby. Application filed June 23, 1873.

Wheelbarrow—John A. Garver, Bryan. Application filed January 24, 1874.

Harvester—John Mitten and Noah W. Mottinger, Massillon. Application filed February 10, 1874.

Harvester-Rake—William L. Gebby, New Richland, assignor to himself, Charles Manes, and Isaac N. McBeth, Bellefontaine. Application filed March 4, 1874.

Horse Hay-Rake—William S. Archer, Dayton, assignor of three-fourths his right to Charles B. Clegg, E. Morgan Wood, and George A. Archer, same place. Application filed March 5, 1874.

Hub for Vehicle-Wheels—Johnston V. Woolsey, Sandusky. Application filed December 29, 1873.

Composition for Coating Straw-Board—Edward Sachs and William H. Ball; Dayton. Application filed December 29, 1873.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Cotton-Bale Tie—James L. Randolph, Martinsburg. Application filed February 14, 1874.

The Decline in Foreign Immigration.

The New York *Bulletin* does not think that there is any mystery in the decline of foreign immigration at this port and nearly all the other ports of the Union that have foreign shipping. We quote:

It is the natural result of perfectly well understood causes, the most prominent of which are the partial paralysis of business in this country since the panic of last autumn, the derangement of the various industrial interests of the country, the scarcity of employment in the mechanical pursuits and the dearness of living. When these, and the effects of these, pass away, as they must ere long, the great tide of human life, which flows in mighty volume from the Old World to the New, will, under the operation of natural laws, again seek its old channel, and "know no retiring ebb."

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 6, 1874.

The local money market exhibits the characteristics most marked for the past few weeks. If there is any change at all it is in favor of greater ease and a return to the condition of affairs prior to April 1st. Money seems abundant, but with abundance is a great want of confidence. On undoubted names or on paper backed by undoubted collaterals there is no difficulty in getting money. But where the security is not undoubted there is much difficulty in getting capitalists to unloosen the purse strings.

The stock market opens with a sharp advance over last evening's closing rates. Gold is heavy at a decline, and governments are up a fraction. Western Union opens at an advance of ⅝, Pacific Mail ⅜, New York Central ¼, Adams Express ½, Wells, Fargo & Co. 3½, St. Paul ⅞.

—The New York *Bulletin* has the following report of the market of Monday:

The Stock Exchange markets to-day were much lower than Saturday, and gold also was considerably lower, while foreign exchange was firm at Saturday's rates. In favor of depression were the Treasury programme of gold sales which was, in short, that the Assistant Treasurer here will sell $5,000,000 gold during the month, $1,500,000 on the first and third Thursday and $1,000,000 on the second and fourth Thursday; also the proclamation of the Governor of Wisconsin, to the effect that he will execute the laws of the recent Legislature which are so oppressive to the railroads within the limits of that State. This latter was used with great effect by the "bear party," who raided stocks with unusual force. The effect was to frighten timid holders and to largely recruit from the great body of smaller speculators, the bear party. In foreign exchange the business was not large, but rates were firm, with sales of bankers' from 487¼ to 487¾ and 490¼ to 491. Most of the purchases of exchange continue to be for the account of those who have collections of May interest to remit, the mercantile importers not buying much.

—Our reports from the neighboring manufacturing districts are not very encouraging; feeling that they cannot compete with Pittsburgh, many of the furnace men announced their intention of shutting down as soon as present stocks are consumed, and remaining closed until such time as the demand for their product will justify manufacture.

They build great hopes on free banking, and expect that to work wonders if soon put in operation.

—There seems little doubt that the issuance of national bank notes in such amounts and at such places as may be required under proper regulations as to security for the issue and their compulsory redemption in United States notes, which will daily appreciate nearer and nearer to the par of gold, is the outline of a system of free banking, such as we deem as being the one needed by the business men of the country. The President in his message says:

"When the premium on gold reaches a sufficiently low point, with the amount of United States notes to be issued permanently within proper limits, and the Treasury so strengthened as to be able to redeem them in coin on demand, it will then be safe to inaugurate a system of free banking, with such provisions as to make compulsory redemption of circulating notes of banks in coin or United States notes, themselves redeemable and made equivalent to coin. As a measure preparatory to free banking, or for placing the government in a condition to redeem its notes in coin at the earliest practicable moment, the revenue of the country should be increased so as to pay the current expenses, provide for the sinking fund required by law, and also a surplus to be retained in the Treasury in gold."

The President insists upon it that such a system shall be preceded by an accumulation of gold in the Treasury, which, by producing a rise in that commodity, cannot but delay the point he would gain, that of an appreciation of greenbacks to par in gold. Locking up gold permanently would have the tendency of encouraging bull cliques and of enhancing the premium.

—Union Pacific income bondholders are all interested in the result of the application for a mandamus argued to-day before Judge Donohue. It asks for an injunction to restrain the Union Pacific Railroad, Jay Gould, and several others, from issuing the eight per cent. sinking fund bonds. The motion is made in the interest of holders of bonds for $10,000,000, known as the Income bonds, secured on the revenues of the road, and the principal and interest of which will become due in September, 1874. The company covenanted to hold its revenues, after payment of interest on two mortgages named, in trust for the holders of the income bonds, and the deed of trust has not been placed on record. Plaintiff's counsel stated that the company, in the face of this, now proposes to issue bonds to be secured by a new mortgage, sixteen millions to be issued, of which five millions are to be sold, the purchasers to obtain a lien on the property, and the remaining eleven millions to be issued to the income bondholders as security. The new bonds are called sinking fund bonds, and would place a new lien ahead of the income bondholders. Counsel also stated that the company is not able to meet its obligations, and the court was asked to prevent the present stockholders, responsible and able to pay, from making a colorable transfer to irresponsible persons. The income bondholders refuse to take a new obligation from the company, which would leave them no security but the individual obligation of the stockholders.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

May 6, 1874.	10:30 A. M	11:30 A. M	12:30 P. M	1:30 P. M	2:30 P. M	3:00 P. M
Gold	112⅛	112	112	112⅛	112¼	112¼
U. S. 6's, 1881	119⅝	....	119½	....	119½	....
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	121⅜	....	121⅜	....	121¼	....
5-20's, 1862	115	....	114⅞	....	114⅞	....
5-20's, 1864	116⅞	....	116⅞	....	116⅞	....
5-20's, 1865	117⅞	....	117⅞	....	117⅞	....
5-20's, 1865, new	119⅜	....	119⅜	....	119⅜	....
5-20's, 1867	120¼	....	120⅛	....	120⅛	....
5-20's, 1868	120	....	119⅞	....	119⅞	....
10-40's	114⅝	....	114⅞	....	114⅞	....
10-40's, coupons	114¾	....	114⅞	....	114⅞	....
Currency 6's	116⅝	....	116½	....	116⅝	....
New 5 per cents	115	....	115	....	....	....
Western Union Tel.	70⅞	70⅝	....	71¼	71¼	....
Pacific Mail	43⅜	43	....	....	43⅜	....
Adams Express	....	98¼	....	98¼	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	....	75½	....	76½	....	....
American Express	....	62	....	62	....	....
United States Express	....	72	....	67¼	....	....
New York Central	97¾	97¼	....	....	98	....
Erie	35	....	....	....	31¾	....
Michigan Central	....	78	....	75	....	....
Michigan Southern	75¼	74½	....	....	74½	....
Illinois Central	....	....	....	100⅝	....	....
Cleveland & Pittsb'gh	....	88	....	87⅛	....	....
Chicago & Northw'n	42⅛	41⅞	....	42¼	42⅜	....
Do. preferred	....	....	....	....	61	....
Rock Island	98	97⅞	....	97¾	97¾	....
St. Paul	33⅛	32½	....	....	....	....
Do. preferred	....	48	....	50	....	....
Wabash	39¾	39⅛	....	39½	39¾	....
Fort Wayne	....	93	....	93	....	....
Ohio & Mississippi	24⅞	....	....	....	....	....
Union Pacific	31½	31¼	....	31¾	31½	....
Chicago & Alton	....	....	....	101⅞	....	....
Boston, Htf'd & Erie	....	....	....	1¼	....	....
Harlem	....	....	....	127	....	....
C., C. & I. C.	....	19¼	....	19¼	19⅜	....
Tenn. State bonds	....	....	82	....	82½	....
Do. new	....	....	82½	....	82½	....
SouthCarolinas, April	....	....	94½	....	....	....
Missouri 6's	....	....	94½	....	94½	....

—The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Railroad Company	50⅝	....
Pennsylvania scrip	100⅛	....
Reading	56⅞	57
United Companies of New Jersey	123	123½
Oil Creek	5¼	....
Lehigh Valley	60¾	60⅞
Allegheny Valley Railroad 7-30s	90	92
Central Transportation Company	43½	43¾
Empire Transportation Company	53	53½

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, May 6, 1874.

In most branches of trade, business was good to-day. The wholesale grocers report business rather quiet and dull, although from what cause it is difficult to tell. Trade in the flour, grain and produce commission houses was quite active. In prices there is not much change to note. Notwithstanding the advance in sugars, which has taken place in the Eastern cities, our grocers are still selling at old prices; although they expect to advance them soon. Potatoes are firm at the advanced rates, and we hear of some parties who are quoting them still higher than ever before, but the general price, in transactions, is at the extreme of our last quotations. In the flour market there is no change. Orders are abundant and trade is very active at our last quoted prices. The grain market is steadier, with wheat rather quiet, and corn, oats and rye firm at former quotations. Wool is wholly nominal as yet, and dealers do not expect to do anything in that line before the next month. Butter and cheese are unchanged, with free receipts, but an active demand, which prevents the accumulation of any considerable stock in this market.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the last twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	862	Apples, bbls	58
Cheese, bxs	35	Corn, sks	535
Wheat, sks	555	Barley, sks	170
Oats, sks	4,391	Butter, pkgs	38
Bacon, pcs	1,250	Bacon, tcs	108
Potatoes, bushels	1,280		

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	9,891	8,939	18,830
Apples, bbls	728	721	1,449
Cheese, bxs	489	668	1,157
Corn, sks	2,644	3,873	6,417
Wheat, sks	2,578	4,338	6,916
Barley, sks	3,261	1,020	4,281
Rye, sks	492	481	973
Oats, sks	7,730	14,408	22,138
Butter, pkgs	217	218	435
Bacon, pcs	2,544	2,733	5,277
Bacon, tcs	1,146	1,295	2,441

The following quotations are prices at wholesale, unless otherwise specified. On small orders an advance is charged:

APPLES—We quote $5 50@6 00 for choice; common brands at $2 50@3 50.

ASHES—Light trade and no demand. Soda ashes, refined 4¼@4¾c; soda, common 3¾@4c; black lead 5c; arsenic 5c; potash 9c; pearls 10c.

ALES—X $9 00 ₩ bbl; XX $10 00 ₩ bbl; India ale $11 00 ₩ bbl; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 22 gals, $22 70@23 24; bbls, 41 gals, $42 25@42 75; hhds, 68 gals, $62 50@65 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $20 75. Wm. Younger's India pale ale, in cases of 8 doz bottles, $3 00 ₩ doz; Robert Younger's sparkling ale, $3 00 ₩ doz; Guinness' stouts, bottled by A. Burke, $3 00 ₩ doz; Cantrell & Coobrane's ginger ale, $2 25 ₩ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale, $1 75 ₩ doz.

APPLE BUTTER—Prime 80c ₩ gal; fair to good 60@70c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market is firm, and demand good. The advance on hams and lard is generally sustained. We quote prices as follows: Canvassed hams ₩ ℔, 13¼c; plain 13¼c; shoulders, canvassed, ₩ ℔, 9¾c; shoulders, plain 9¼c; breakfast bacon, canvassed, ₩ ℔, 12½c; breakfast bacon, plain 12c; dried beef, canvassed, 17c; dried beef, plain 16½c; beef tongues, do, ₩ doz, $7 00; bacon shoulders ₩ ℔, 8½c; rib sides, do, 10c; short rib sides, do, 10¼c; clear sides, do, 11c; mess pork, ₩ bbl, $18 50; prime leaf lard, in tierces, ₩ ℔, 11½c; refined for summer use, in tierces, do, 11¾c; ½ bbls, do, 12¾c; buckets, do, 12¾c; in 3 ℔ caddies, do, 13¾c; in 5 ℔ caddies, do, 13½c; in 3 ℔ pails, do, 14¾c; in 5 ℔ pails, do, 14½c; in 6 ℔ pails, do, 14¼c; ham sausage, ₩ ℔, 10c; lard oil, extra winter strained, ₩ gallon, 84@85c.

BUTTER—Butter is in pretty good supply, the receipts for the past two weeks being 435 packages. Still the demand takes up all of the strictly choice roll that is brought in, at 30@33c, with prime and common at 25@20c ₩ ℔. Solid packed butter is not in good request and meets with no favor from buyers.

BEANS—Prime white navy $2 20@2 25 ₩ bush; fair to good $2 00@2 15.

BROOMS—No. 2, $2 00 ₩ doz; No. 3, $3 50 ₩ doz; No. 4, $2 00 ₩ doz; No. 5, $3 25 ₩ doz; carpet brooms, $3 00 ₩ doz; toy brooms and whisks $1 50@2 00. In a jobbing way from store, 25@37c ₩ doz additional.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Sales as follows: ⅛-℔ cans, $1 50 per doz; ¼-℔ cans, $3 00; ¼-℔ cans $5 50; 5-℔ cans $27 00; 10-℔ cans, boxes, $40 00.

CARBON OIL—We quote at 12¼@12¾c ₩ gallon f. o. b. cars at works; from store at the usual advance.

COTTON GOODS—Penn Mill A No. 1, 4-4 sheeting at 11c; Nanatook 10½c; Pittsburgh family 10c; Juniata B, fine, 9¼c; Penn Mill 2 bus bags 35c; do 2¼, 42c; white cotton chain 31c; do colored 38c; cotton batting 16c; cotton twine 31c.

COUNTRY BACON—Hams 9¼@10¼c ₩ ℔; clear sides 9@9¼c; ribbed sides 8¼@9c; shoulders 7@7¼c. Country lard 10c ₩ ℔.

CRANBERRIES—Choice varieties $17 00@18 00 ₩ barrel, or $6 00 per crate.

CANNED GOODS—Trade reported fairly active. We quote as follows: 3 ℔ can tomatoes per doz, $2 25; 3 ℔ peaches, ₩ doz, $3 30; 2 ℔ peaches, ₩ doz, $2 35; 3 ℔ pie peaches, ₩ doz, $2 25; Winslow's corn, ₩ doz, $2 75; Baltimore corn, ₩ doz, $2 00; 1 ℔ Cove oysters $1 25; 2 ℔ Cove oysters $2 26; medium pickles, ₩ bbl, $11 00; medium pickles, ₩ half bbl, $6 00; small do, ₩ bbl, $13 00; Boston mixed pickles, ₩ bbl, $15 00; Boston mixed pickles, ₩ half bbl, $8 00.

CHEESE—There is an active trade in new Ohio factory and dairy cheese, while all brands of old cheese are very scarce and high. Prices are unchanged. New Ohio dairy is quoted at 12@14c. New Ohio factory is in good supply at 16@17c. New York Goshen is scarce and firm at 18¼@19c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Quotations are given at $7 50@8 00.

CRACKERS—Lemon biscuit at 11½c; ginger snaps 12½c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9½c; butter crackers 7c; water crackers 7½c ₩ ℔.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₩ bbl; Phoenix hydrulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₩ bbl; Rosedale cement $3 50@4 00; Youghiogheny $1 95@2 00.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales of choice at 5c ₩ ℔; peaches, mixed, 10@11c; new do, halves, 15c; blackberries, choice, 20@22c.

DRIED SWEET CORN—Quotations are given at 10@12c ₩ ℔.

EGGS—Are in good supply, and sold generally at 17c ₩ dozen.

FISH—Sales No. 1 extra mess mackerel, $32 00; No. 1 mess do, $33 00; extra No. 1 shore mackerel $23 00; extra No. 1 bay mackerel $19 00; No. 1 bay mackerel $18 00; extra No. 2 mackerel $17 50; No. 2 bay mackerel are held at $16 00 ₩ bbl. No. 3 mackerel are out of market. Georges codfish $8 00@8 50 ₩ 100; medium do $5 00; Lake trout $7 50; white fish 7 50.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows; No. 1 ₩ ℔ 73c; No. 2 ₩ ℔, 60c.

FLOUR—The market is very active with prices well sustained. Receipts have been very liberal, for the last two weeks, amounting to over 18,000 barrels, but the demand has proved fully up to the supply. St. Louis $9 00@9 25 ₩ bbl; choice winter wheat $8 25@8 50; Minnesota spring wheat $7 25@7 75; Wisconsin $7 00@7 24; red winter wheat $8 00 ₩ bbl. Rye flour firm at $6 00 ₩ bbl.

GROCERIES—The wholesale grocers report trade rather quiet to-day. Quotations are unchanged, although buyers may look for an advance in refined sugars soon. Prices are as follows:

Green Coffees—Fancy 28c; choice 27c; prime 26c; good 25c; Java 36c ₩ ℔.

Roasted Coffees—Roasted Rio coffee, in papers, is noted at 30c; loose 29½c. Roasted Java 40@44c ₩ ℔.

Sugars—Refined sugars are firm: Standard extra C, 9¾@10c; Standard B, 9¾@10½c; Standard A, 10@10¼c; Standard hards, 11c; Franklin No. 2, extra, 9@9¼c; American extra C, 8¾c.

Tea—Young Hyson 50c@$1 10 ₩ ℔; Gunpowder 50c@1 25 ₩ ℔; Imperial 50c@$1 00 ₩ ℔; Japan 55c @ $1 00 ₩ ℔; Oolong 25@85c ₩ ℔; fancy $1 00 ₩ ℔; Souchong 25@85c ₩ ℔.

Molasses—Strictly prime New Orleans 75c; choice 80c, and scarce; old crop 70@75c, and little in market.

Syrups—Extra white drips 75c; sugar drips 65c; lower grades 45@50c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9@9¼c; Patna 8@8¼c; Rangoon 8c.

GRAIN—The grain market has not undergone much alteration since our last report. Wheat is steady with few transactions outside of the city millers, who purchase very largely in country and western markets. It is quoted at $1 65 for white, and $1 55 for red winter. Corn is in large demand, and very light supply. In car lots it is quoted at 84@85c for shelled, and a few cents lower for ear. Oats are in very free supply, the day's receipts reported above being very nearly eleven thousand bushels; still the market is firm, quotations for car lots on track being 60@61c for white, and 58@59c for mixed. Rye steady at $1 05. Barley is purely nominal.

HOPS—Growth of 1870, ₩ ℔, 25@35c; old stock 10@15c. Trade moderately active.

HAY—Baled $20 00@24 00 ₩ ton; wagon $24 00@25 00.

HONEY—Clover 40c ₩ ℔; buckwheat blossom 30c.

HOMINY—Sales at $5 25@5 50 ₩ bbl.

LARD OIL—No. 1 at 85c ₩ gall; No. 2, 62@78c.

MALT—The market is tolerably active and there is a fair demand. Quotations are $2 00@2 20 ₩ bush.

MAPLE MOLASSES AND SUGAR—Gallon jugs $1 20@1 25; sugar, in grain, 13@14c ₩ ℔.

MILL FEED—Bran $1 30@1 40; middlings $1 40@1 50; oil meal $1 90@2 00.

ONIONS—Silver skins $6 00@7 00 ₩ bbl; sets $8 00@9 00 ₩ bush.

PAPERS—Baling papers 4@8c ₩ ℔, as to quality; Manilla 7@12c; hardware papers 6@12c; bag wrapping 4¼@4¾c; felt papers 4@@4¼c; straw news 40@11c; rag news 12½@13c; book papers 15@18c ₩ ℔.

POULTRY, LIVE—Chickens ₩ pair 80@90c; turkeys $2 00@4 00; ducks 90c@$1 00; pigeons 30@40c.

SWEET POTATOES—Yellow $7 50; white $5 20.

POTATOES—The market in potatoes is still tending upward. Most houses are quoting at $1 50 per bushel for prime peachblows from store, and $1 40 in car lots. Some parties exhibit a disposition to go even higher than those figures; but as a rule the market is steady at the quotations. Receipts are free, but holders are very firm.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $6 00 ₩ gross.

RAGS—Cotton at 3c ₩ ℔ and woolen at ¼c.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SEEDS—Clover scarce at $6 75@7 00; timothy $3 00@3 25; flaxseed $2 10@2 20. Sales in a small way of orchard grass $1 00@1 50; blue grass $3 50; herd grass $2 00.

SALT—Car lots, ₩ bbl, $1 60; jobbing lots $1 80@1 85.

TURNIPS—Sales at $1 25@1 40 ₩ bbl.

TALLOW—Sales at 6¼@7c ₩ ℔. Demand good and market firm.

WHISKY—We quote at $1 00 ₩ gallon. The market is quiet and steady.

WOOL—There is little in the market, and the stray clips that find their way in sell as follows: Fleece, washed, 48@52c ₩ ℔; tub washed 52@58c; unwashed 30@38c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 7, 1874.

REMARKS—The oil trade still continues depressed, with a few indications of recovery. Although prices reached their lowest point yesterday, there was a much larger business done, and the sales reported from Parker's were much greater than for some time before, 17,000 barrels being reported in our dispatches given below. Whether this may be taken as an indication that buyers have concluded that the market has reached the bottom, and are now coming forward to purchase, with the probability of prices going up again, or not, business men must decide for themselves; but the more hopeful certainly have some reason for believing so.

CRUDE.

The market here was a little firmer, at yesterday's prices. The following sales were reported at

PARKER'S.

6,000 bbls United	$1 80@1 82½
8,000 bbls United, buyers' option, first 6 mos., at wells	1 70@1 72½
3,000 bbls Union	1 80@1 85

SMITH FERRY OIL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Sales at Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad station, $1 68 ₩ bbl; at wells $1 26. Market steady.

REFINED.

Market weak and prices a little lower. Refined oil is quoted at 12½@12¾c f. o. b. cars at works.

Philadelphia—Spot 15@15½c; June 15½c.

New York—Market depressed, with a little reaction toward higher prices at the close. Refined is offered at 15½c, with 15½c bid.

OIL BARRELS

are quiet; city $1 70; country $1 65.

TITUSVILLE, May 6.—The *Herald* says: The market was very quiet and a weak feeling prevailed, but was firmer at the close. Sales:

1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	$1 90
1,500 bbls, upper road, spot	1 87½
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	1 85
500 bbls, upper road, spot	1 82½
3,000 bbls, Parker's, United	1 82½
3,000 bbls, Parker's, United	1 80
3,000 bbls, Parker's, b. o. 1st 6 mos at wells	1 72½
3,000 bbls, Parker's b. o. do do	1 70¼
1,000 bbls, Parker's, Union	1 85
1,000 bbls, Parker's, Union	1 82½
1,000 bbls, Parker's, Union	1 80

OIL CITY, May 6.—Market firmer at $1 90; no sellers.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 6.—Market quiet at $1 85@1 90.

TIDIOUTE, May 6.—Market quiet at about $1 55 at wells.

TITUSVILLE, May 6.—Market very dull and no buyers reported. Sales of small lots at $1 80@1 85.

PARKER'S, May 6.—Market quiet and dull with nothing doing; Union is nominal at $1 85; United $1 75; other lines $1 70.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—Market quiet; S. W. 15@15½c; crude 6⅞c; cases 19c; sales none; futures: June 15½c.

NEW YORK, May 6, closing 5.—The market was very much depressed and decidedly lower, closing with some reaction. Refined—15½c was bid and 15¾c asked; early deliveries nominally 15½c. June, crude in bulk 2,000 bbls were sold at 7c; 2,000 for July 7¼c; cases 19¾@20c; naphtha 8⅝@8⅞c. Philadelphia delivery dull and unsettled; refined 15½c bid; 15¾c asked.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

May 2.—The market has been moderately active during the past three days, with the demand wholly from manufacturers. Several lots of new wool have entered the market, and the attention of the trade has been centered on them. Of the new spring California that has arrived we have examined several samples, and can truly say that the condition and staple is all that could be desired; it resembles Oregon, being very light and long. The new Texas is also of very fine quality, and one lot sold readily at 36 cents. The one or two holders of the new spring California are asking 36 cents, and the probability is that that figure will be obtained. The several cargoes of Montevideo that have arrived recently are still unsold, being held above the views of buyers. The sales comprise 45 bales Cape at 34@36½c; 1,500 ℔s Mexican carpet, 19½c; 3,000 ℔s new spring Virginia unwashed, 35c; 5 bags scoured, 55c; 1,500 ℔s Western Texas, 25c; 4,000 ℔s new Eastern do, 36c; 15,000 ℔s State fleece, 48c; 18,000 ℔s Ohio do, 56c; 20 bags low and super pulled, 20@42c.—*Commercial List.*

BOSTON.

May 2.—The sales of fleece wools since our last report have been light, partly because stocks are small, and partly because manufacturers do not see their way clear to pay the present high prices, and prefer to supply their wants from week to week rather than to anticipate them. They have also been turning their attention to foreign wools, and the sales of Cape and Australian, added to the recent arrivals to manufacturers, have supplied their wants for the immediate future, and they are not disposed to purchase until they are compelled to. There is no material change in prices of fine fleeces, holders being confident that their stocks will be wanted at full prices before the end of the season. On other than choice fleeces there is less firmness and dealers are disposed to clean out their odd lots even, at a concession.

Pulled wools are not very active, though choice extras sell fairly. There is no material change in prices, but for anything except choice lots the market rules in favor of buyers.

Combing wools are in fair demand, but as stocks are limited the sales are not heavy. Prices are firm.

California wool is in fair demand, with considerable sales at recent prices. Very little of the new clip has arrived, and prices are hardly established, but we quote nominally at 31@38 cents.

Receipts for the week foot up 2,605 bales domestic and 1,502 bales foreign.

Sales for the week amount to 900,000 pounds domestic and 150,000 pounds foreign.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, May 6.—Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn steady at 74@78c. Oats—demand good at 55@57c. Petroleum steady; standard white in car lots 12¾@13c; State test Ohio to 150 degrees, 15½@16c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET —WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 7, 1874.

The arrivals of stock at the Central Yards, from Thursday, April 30, to Wednesday, May 7, foot up as follows:

Cattle, No. head	1,682
Hogs, No. head	2,906
Sheep, No. head	15,995

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle, prime and common, as remarked yesterday, has shown an increase over that of last week: but owing to increased activity in trade, and a general good feeling all round, the stock was not allowed to remain long in the pens. It was mostly promptly purchased by Eastern and home dealers and at once forwarded to its destination. The buyers for Eastern markets seemed to fancy only the very best, whilst local buyers were content with fair to good stock. As before remarked, the surrounding cities and towns get their supplies of beef cattle in this market at the present time, which helps to swell the volume of the retail trade. The prices obtained for fair to good cattle was fully ⅛ to ¼c better than those of last week, and all indications point to a continued good market. The sales we give below will give the reader an accurate idea of the rulings of the market since our last weekly report. Hence, we do not deem it necessary to make extended remarks, leaving the reader free to form his own conclusions.

Hogs.

The sales of hogs for the week ending at noon Wednesday amounted to some 15,000 head, the prices varying from $5 45 to $6 50 as to quality. The demand for prime heavy hogs was moderately active, but for common and medium grades it was somewhat slow and draggy. Under unfavorable advices from the markets in the East the buoyancy of the trade became shaded, and prices were less firm and tending lower. The cool weather, however, is favorable to the holders of stock, and it is not likely that the market will show any very material change for some days to come. A full account of sales will be found below.

Sheep.

The run of clipped and wooled sheep during the week was heavy, being some 20 cars in excess of last week. The sales made during the week amounted to fully 16,000 head. The supply, though unusually and unexpectedly large, was scarce equal to the demand, and all offerings were taken at fully 1c ₩ ℔ over the rates obtained one week ago. Those who were fortunate enough to have a good supply of stock on hand made handsome profits. Clipped sheep ruled at $6 00@6 50, and wooled at $7 00@9 00.

Mules and Horses.

There was a limited number in the stalls, but none of them were offered for sale here, being destined for the Eastern market.

Stock Cattle.

The market was bare of stock cattle, the prices of this class being about as high in the West as in this market, of course it will not pay to bring them here.

Milch Cows.

There were a few good and some common milch cows in the pens yesterday, but we did not learn of any sales. The asking rates were $35 00@60 00 ₩ head as to quality.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

Cattle.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
3	1,440	$6 00	19	1,963	$5 80
14	90,890	6 35	1	1,140	5 12
11	18,610	5 90	20	20,380	5 60
15	20,070	5 90	14	18,250	6 20
18	18,920	5 85	51	63,250	6 00
63	80,150	6 00	3	9,150	5 00
17	21,320	6 12	15	17,880	5 87
2	2,380	5 25	32	40,540	6 12
36	37,160	5 65	10	12,080	6 00
2	1,520	6 25	3	3,580	6 12
49	60,120	6 00	2	2,250	5 60
51	60,890	6 00	16	18,980	6 10
20	20,095	5 60	48	59,200	6 00

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
10	10,880	$5 90	2	2,000	$5 00
10	9,300	5 50	9	8,230	5 50
10	7,860	5 12	2	2,190	6 00
3	2,910	5 75	75	93,470	6 00
16	19,810	6 00	2	2,290	5 75
10	10,930	5 50	3	2,930	5 75

tem, constipated condition of the bowels, and wherever a thorough alterative has been indicated. In all cases I have found it to act gently yet thoroughly and effectually in removing the various diseased conditions, and bringing about a healthy action throughout the system.

Yours fraternally, H. L. HALL, M. D.

MWF*

The Foremost Tonic of the Age.

A new path to health was provided for the sick, a new shield against disease was secured to the healthy, when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters became the standard tonic of America. For nearly a quarter of a century this powerful and genial antidote to disease and the causes which produce it, has been on its sanitary march, building up the feeble, helping nature to fight down every variety of ailment, soothing pain, promoting digestion, regulating the secretions, increasing the nervous vigor of the system, cheering the spirits, arresting premature decay, and not only prolonging life, but adding value to it by putting thousands of invalids in a condition to enjoy it. No volume ever published would be large enough to contain a history of the cases of dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, intermittent fever, nervous debility and mental and physical prostration cured by this great vegetable invigorant, which not only *restores* health, but *protects* it from danger in the most unhealthy districts.

Contentment and happiness reign in all households where Dooley's Yeast Powder is used. Try it. Your grocer keeps it.

MARRIED:

MARTIN—METZGER—On Tuesday evening, May 5th, at the residence of the bride's brother, Bellefield, by the Rev. R. R. Moore, WILLIAM MARTIN to EMMA, only daughter of Mrs. J. A. Metzger, both of this city.

BRADLEY—CONNOLY—At St. Paul's Cathedral, by Rev. S. Wall, B. J. BRADLEY and Miss MAGGIE CONNOLY, both of Pittsburgh. No cards.

DEMPSEY—ROBINSON—At the residence of the officiating clergyman, Rev. D. G. Page, on Thursday, April 30, 1874, HIRAM F. DEMPSEY, of Beaver Falls, Pa., and MARY ROBINSON, of Allegheny city. No cards.

DIED:

WELSH—On Tuesday, May 5th, Mrs. MARY WELSH, in the seventy-third year of her age.

DAVIS—On Friday evening, May 1st, at 8 o'clock, SAMUEL D. K., second son of David and Sarah Davis, Jr., at their residence, Preble avenue, aged one year and three months.

RUSH—May 1st, at 2 P. M., MAGGIE, wife of Marker Rush.

McINTYRE—On the 30th inst., at 11:45 P. M., HELEN THERESA, youngest daughter of F. P. and Mary McIntyre, aged one year and five months.

HAINES—On Friday evening, May 1st, at 9 o'clock, OLIVER H. HAINES, eldest son of James B. and Margaret A. Haines, in the twenty-fourth year of his age.

DAVITT—On Saturday morning, May 2d, at a quarter past 8 o'clock, MARY C., wife of John C. Davitt, aged sixty-four years.

VEECH—On Saturday, May 2d, 1874, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., of congestion of the lungs, DAVID H. VEECH, aged thirty-seven years.

SCOTT—On Sabbath, May 3d, at 6 o'clock A. M., HATTIE, youngest daughter of James D. and the late Mary J. Scott, aged three years and five days.

BROWN—On Saturday morning, May 2d, at Charlotte Court House, Va., JNO. G. BROWN, formerly Clerk of Courts of Allegheny county.

DE LA ROCHE—On Sunday evening, May 3, 1874, Mrs. MARY DE LA ROCHE, aged forty-eight years.

JOHN—On Sunday evening, May 3d, at half-past 9 o'clock, ELIZABETH C. JOHN, in the forty-ninth year of her age.

STAMMERING and STUTTERING.

DR. J. H. WHITE,

Of the United States Stammering Institute, New York City, will remain at the ST. CLAIR HOTEL in this city, A FEW WEEKS to cure those afflicted with Stammering or Stuttering. Best references from this and all parts of the United States.

Consultation free.

Not one cent required until cured to your entire satisfaction.

Call or send for circular, d*

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1874.

GOVERNOR WASHBURN, the new Senator from Massachusetts, having taken his seat in the United States Senate, the whole number of Senators on the floor is now seventy-three, the only vacancy being one from Louisiana.

ACCORDING to the London *Times*, "an Englishman finds himself more at home in Virginia than almost anywhere else on the American continent." This is because that State is one of the most anti-American to be found in the entire Union.

IT BEGINS to look in New York as if Governor DIX and FRANCIS KERNAN, who were opposing candidates for Governor two years ago, will be the opposing candidates next winter for Senator FENTON'S seat. Matters are shaping in that direction.

THE imports, exclusive of specie, at the port of New York for the week ending last Saturday, amounted to $5,537,995, against $6,970,387 for the corresponding week last year. The total imports since the first of January are $144,478,225, against $163,124,639 for the corresponding period in 1873.

THE English government is losing about five thousand dollars a week by its administration of the telegraph department. And yet some of our "economic statesmen" insist that our own government should take the direction of the telegraph into its hands. To do so would be a blunder of the first magnitude.

THE Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 30th of this month. The stock is now selling at 50¼, dividend off. The reports submitted to the Directors on the first instant, show the road to be in a remarkably prosperous condition.

WE OBSERVE that the various Mississippi steamboat lines have generously volunteered to transport free of charge all supplies destined for the sufferers by the inundation at New Orleans or any point above that city. This is a creditable fact, and we heartily wish it possessed some interest for Pittsburgh.

RUSSIA is to hold an industrial exhibition of textile plants and manufactures at St. Petersburg on the thirteenth of next month, in which all the world is invited to take part. American cotton gins, apparatus for breaking flax, and similar machinery of all kinds, are requested for exhibition. The latest date for the acceptance of articles for exhibition is the 27th of the present month.

SPEAKING of the business outlook, the New York *Bulletin*, one of the most careful and observant journals of its class, is of opinion that, contemplated from almost any point of view, the country is in many respects stronger, sounder and healthier than it was at the beginning of May, twelve months ago, although on the then delusive surface of things, the prospect may have presented a fairer face than it does at present.

EX-VICE President BRECKENRIDGE is lying at the point of death with hemorrhage of the lungs. The abilities and opportunities of this man were such as to render it easy for him to win the undying respect and admiration of a great nation. Of his career, however, he made nothing but a brilliant failure; and when he goes down to his grave, the fittest treatment his memory can receive will be to cover it with the charitable mantle of silence.

EX-PREMIER GLADSTONE is said now to regret having devoted so many years to politics. He thinks politics affect the life of a nation very little, and that a single good book influences people a vast deal more. Herein is contained a valuable hint to ambitious "statesmen" on this side of the water, many of whom could doubtless benefit their county much more by devoting themselves exclusively to literature—if they have any inclination in that direction; while at all events they could not possibly inflict upon it more serious harm.

There has been a very considerable increase in the petroleum trade in Canada, within the past two years; the production of refined petroleum for 1873 having reached 14,602,087 gallons, against 12,323,-[illegible] for 1872. The quantity of crude petroleum consumed in the production of the above was 25,244,438 gallons last year, as against 19,934,047 gallons for the year before. The quantity exported was 9,635,-998 gallons, against 8,085,794 gallons in the previous year; showing an increase of nineteen per cent.

THE deeper one gets into the facts connected with the Freedmen's bank at Washington, the worse the case looks. The government is, of course, in no way responsible for the result, but it is a cruel shame that the white friends of the colored people should have treated them in such a heartless manner. To take the hard earnings of this class, usually deposited in sums of less than one hundred dollars, and to lend them recklessly on worthless securities, or on poor security, is simply a crime, and there is no use in trying to gloss it over with any euphemistic phrases.

THERE is a limit for patent monopolies, even; and twenty-one years is a long lease for sewing machine monopolies. There is, however, not a little danger that the proprietors of these patents, who are now clamoring for a further extension, with poor prospects from the Committee on Patents, may manage to steal it by introducing, through the agency of some facile member, a proposition for the relief of some imaginary person, and tacking on a proviso that nothing shall prevent such a patent, designating it by number and not by name, from being extended. Watch it.

A NOVEL petition was, the other day, presented to the United States Senate from a citizen of Minnesota, praying for the abolition of the use of the English language in the United States, upon the ground that it is a "relic" of Great Britain which this Republic is in duty bound to get rid of. The petition, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, will doubtless strike a number of Congressmen favorably—that is to say, provided their theories accord with their practices. Some of them hack and hew the language almost to death, every time they open their lips to speak.

COLONEL ELLSWORTH, one of the earliest martyrs of the war, who was assassinated at Alexandria, Virginia, while defending the flag of his country, is to have a monument dedicated to his memory at his birthplace, Mechanicsville, New York, some time during the present month; and, incongruous as it may seem, one FELLOWS, an ex-rebel soldier, and corrupt Tammany politician, has been chosen as the orator of the occasion. If this selection has been made with the view of bringing the virtues of the gallant young hero into bolder relief through the suggestions of contrast, well and good, perhaps. At least it is the only ground on which the choice can for a single moment be defended.

THE introduction of steam barges on the Lakes, which carry immense cargoes themselves, and tow from two to four barges of equally mammoth proportions, bids fair within a comparatively short time to sweep sailing vessels from those waters. Within a year or two they have increased so greatly in number, and grown so much in size, that owners of sailing vessels say they can no longer compete with them. These barges are not confined to the grain trade, but carry ore, lumber, and every other commodity, and in every instance the sail vessels are at a disadvantage. It will probably not be long before the entire freightage of the lakes is carried on by this system of tow lines.

THE *Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association* publishes a table showing the exact condition of the furnaces of this State, as returned to that paper, up to the first of May, from which it appears that the entire number of furnaces in the State is two hundred and sixty-four, of which one hundred and sixty-four are in blast and one hundred out of blast; but it is said to be the opinion of many experienced ironmasters and dealers in iron, that there are still too many furnaces in operation. The expectations which were entertained that the month of April would witness the infusion of new life into the iron trade of the country, have not been realized.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has just rendered an opinion reversing the recent decision of the United States Court of Missouri in the case of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, to the effect that the road was liable for the tax of ten per cent. assessed upon the gross earnings of that road, which were levied for the years 1866 and 1867. The amount involved was about $500,000, and would have been followed by another suit had the decision been adverse to the road, for $500,000 more, making altogether $1,000,000. The Supreme Court overrules this decision upon the ground that the act of December 25, 1862, grants an exemption from all taxes until two years after the completion of the road to the State line, and that this time had not expired when the State levied the taxes.

DEVELOPMENT OF CRIME.

In a letter of a few weeks ago, Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR wrote of the demoralization at present prevalent in Germany, as something frightful and portentous, a statement fully verified by the details with which it was illustrated. Other witnesses, equally competent and equally indisposed by character and antecedents to bear false or exaggerated testimony on the subject, might be cited in confirmation. But there is nothing improbable in the statement, the condition of things described, moral deterioration and the increase of crime being the natural, legitimate and inevitable consequences of war. They are the penalties attached to the armed conflict of great masses of men, whether of the same or of different nations, and neither the vanquished nor the victors can evade payment. In fact, it may be a question whether the people who triumph in such a struggle do not often suffer from after and indirect effects, in a degree which goes far to compensate or outweigh whatever acquisitions in land or glory they may have made. It is certain that a nation cannot go to war with another, even in a cause manifestly good, without subjecting itself to evil conditions which do not terminate with the conclusion of peace; a truth which must be clearly apprehended, if one would fully comprehend the calamity of war.

In the increase of crime and immorality in Germany, resulting from the short conflict with France, Americans may reasonably find a little consolation for their own moral retrogression since the close of their prolonged civil war. At least they may learn from the comparison that they are not abnormally wicked, peculiarly the children of corruption. They may justly reflect that both the motley composition of the population and their external circumstances, such as the newness of the country, the absence of controlling and detective agencies, the elasticity of social and political institutions, abundant opportunities, etc., all laid them open to the aggression of evil in a degree unknown to the older country. It must, however, be admitted that the motley population seem to have well utilized their advantageous conditions, that they have availed themselves of their circumstances to the utmost in the gratification of the wild passions and appetites inflamed by the war. Quite a curious book, we fancy, might be made by an industrious man, with files of all the leading newspapers before him, in illustration of the development of crime in the United States during the last eight or nine years. Having in a brief essay described the specific criminal tendencies of each of the various nations of the world, as exhibited in its history, laws, literature and statistics, the writer might then go on to present members of the various nationalities engaged in exemplifying their flagitious proclivities on American ground. With all the similarity of the records, international differences would be sufficiently apparent. Doubtless, peculiarities of national character are displayed, both in the selection of criminal enterprises and in the manner of their execution. Thus the—but really we must conquer the temptation, as we possess no sufficient qualifications for the task. It is, in truth a work *periculosae plenum opus aleae*, a work full of perilous hazard of offense, as one does not like to see one's nationality misrepresented even in the doings of its scoundrels. We remember that the foreign born editor of a contemporary, some time ago, vigorously claimed for his compatriots in this country a certain grandiose and imposing brutality in their crimes.

Without such a preliminary investigation as we have suggested, it would, of course, be impossible to assign to each of the elements of our population its appropriate criminal grade. Avoiding invidious comparisons, we can, however, with confidence claim for the born American a quite noteworthy ingenuity in devising rascally schemes and a not less noteworthy audacity in carrying them out. Experienced detectives say that natives commonly soon attain leading positions among the rogues of the thieving class who come hither from abroad. They may owe this preference in part to their familiarity with the ground, but they are believed to justify it by their fitness for leadership. The late American attempt on the Bank of England was thought to evince flagitious genius so transcendant as to reflect lustre on the nationality of its authors. Some of the performances of American rascals in the West within the last few years have been especially brilliant, hardly surpassed in the annals of crime, certainly not on this side of the Atlantic. Hardly any other discipline, perhaps, than the experience of years of war could have prepared the perpetrators for such achievements as the several wholesale robberies of trains on the Pacific Railroad. Further south, in Texas, we hear of robberies which remind one a little of the British heroes whom BULWER and HARRISON AINSWORTH once delighted to describe. Thus the three mounted scoundrels who lately plundered the mail coach near San Antonio tried to be both humorous and polite. The passengers were wholly unarmed, except that one of them had a very small pistol in his pocket, and as the robbers were completely armed, resistance was idle. The rascals were in the most cheerful mood, and couched the necessary orders in the most courteous terms. Careful search having at length brought the aforementioned pocket-pistol to light, though the travelers had all said that they had no weapons, one of the robbers with mock gravity lectured them on the importance of veracity and the sin of lying. One passenger begged that he might be allowed to retain his gold watch because it was an heirloom, and the request was pleasantly complied with. The rogues evidently thought themselves very fine fellows, who discharged a disagreeable duty with benevolence and grace. They had probably studied the ancient manners of their profession in the memoirs of its celebrated masters; or we may suppose them to be simply moved by the indulgent, benevolent spirit of the age. At any rate, they seem to have belonged to a class of robbers rather numerous in the West and South since the war, and unknown or almost unknown before it. We have referred to them merely as one variety of the vast hordes of evildoers whom those troubles were the means of stimulating to a career of crime, of permanent warfare upon society.

TEMPERANCE CRUSADE IN FRANCE.

The French having introduced from this side of the Atlantic the temperance society as a means of moral and social reform, have added to the institution some features which Americans may think worthy of adoption. On the 29th of March the *Societe Francaise de Temperance* held its regular session at Paris under the presidency of M. RENOUARD, a distinguished member of the Institute. After a powerful address by the president, a report on the progress and condition of the cause was read by M. LUNIER and Messrs. EDMOND BERTRAND, and DURAND FARDEL made reports on the prizes offered and the rewards decreed by the society. Among these we find mention of a prize of five hundred francs and a silver medal awarded to M. EUGENE PICARD, pastor at Badeval; also of a great number of bronze medals and other distinctions assigned to persons who had deserved well of the temperance society.

Though the society has been scarcely two years in existence, it is stated to be in the full tide of prosperity. Among its members are the most eminent members of the government, of the magistracy, of the Institute, of the Academy of Medicine. Great manufacturers and industrial capitalists give their influence to the operations of the society. In a word, according to the statement before us, the French Temperance Society is countenanced by "all the distinguished men who comprehend the fact that the abuse of alcoholic drinks has become for France a social question of the highest importance and a public peril." While Frenchmen see that other nations like themselves are harassed by intemperance, one of the most terrible plagues of the present age, they perceive and admit that "nowhere else does excessive indulgence in alcohol produce effects so injurious to the physical and moral health as among the French people, constitutionally nervous, irritable, excitable, all whose passions are so easily inflamed." Alas, they say, recent events which placed our country on the verge of destruction have cruelly demonstrated the truth.

The French paper from which we have quoted, goes on to say that unless a remedy be applied to the devouring evil, France is threatened with evils incalculable, its independence, and very existence, are in danger. Beneficent institutions may be multiplied, the number of hospitals, mutual aid societies, savings associations, etc., may be increased indefinitely; all the efforts of public charity, all the miracles of private benevolence and the wisest foresight of statesmen will be frustrated and will fatally fail before the desolating plague of alcoholic abuse.

This, it seems, was the tenor of M. RENOUARD'S introductory address referred to above. He further pointed out that alcoholism, in its progress, keeps pace with the advance of industry and material prosperity, according to a sort of Providential law of compensation and as a check to human pride. It is, however, ignorance, he said, which lies at the root of the evil, ignorance which conceals from the view of the masses the dreadful results which a little light suffices to disclose. The work to which we are called, said M. RENOUARD, in conclusion, is a modest crusade against a fearful enemy which holds in its grasp and threatens to destroy society. Charity, labor, sobriety, these are the watchwords of the association; ardent love for fellow-men and for country is its animating principle; example, exhortation, good sense, are its weapons; its plan of campaign is in the hearts which direct it; a pregnant saying which implies that each member of the French Temperance Society is left to select and carry out his own method of counteracting the evil of intemperance.

Readers no doubt remember that the subject of intemperance first began to be a matter of extensive concern in France during the war with Germany. The vice was almost everywhere seen to interfere seriously with the discipline and efficiency of the troops, and by some native observers no insignificant share in the disasters of the war was ascribed to it. Under the hardships of warfare and widespread calamity, alcoholism rapidly increased, and one of the earliest measures of the National Assembly, on the restoration of peace, was an act designed to arrest drunkenness. It is an act of rigorous severity which strikes at the root of the evil by holding the drunkard himself responsible for his vice. Various penalties, from a small fine to disfranchisement, are attached to the offense, according to different circumstances and conditions, and these penalties are exacted. They are, of course, exacted with the greater ease and strictness in France, because the respectable public opinion of the country has never regarded drunkenness with the indulgence so common in some other countries. Under the operation of this law and the frown of public opinion, drunkenness among the workman (ouvrieres) classes has steadily diminished, though it is still very prevalent, as we have seen. There is a numerous class which probably finds it easy to evade the operation of the aforesaid law, and which greatly needs the restraints of the intensified public disapprobation likely to be produced by the temperance society. Abuse, not use, is the enemy against which the society is directing its influence, and in view of the actual advance made by the society it seems hardly doubtful that, in no very long time it may include in its organization all or nearly all that is most worthy and influential in French life.

AMNESTY FOR MUNICIPAL IRREGULARITIES.

The following short but dangerous and seemingly iniquitous bill is now pending at Harrisburg, in the House of Representatives:

"That any municipal assessments heretofore made for grading, paving or otherwise improving any street, alley or highway, within the limits of any municipal corporation within this Commonwealth, shall not be invalid on account of any irregularities in the proceedings of the municipal authorities in relation thereto, or any want of power to make the same, but the same may be collected as though the same were regular and in accordance with proper authority."

"Irregularities" means illegalities; and the bill is simply an amnesty bill for municipal offenses against the law. Now, why should municipalities be permitted to violate the law any more than individuals? The citizen who commits an "irregularity" has to bear the consequences; and municipalities have no right to claim exemption from the legal penalties of their illegal actions. If amnesty for irregularities, is the word, let it extend to *all* irregularities, whether individual or corporate, and not be confined to one class of corporations.

There is another consideration. Who, in the event of the passage of this bill, is to indemnify those who have suffered injury from the irregularities thus condoned? There is no provision in it for their protection; and it is fair to infer that much personal wrong has been done by the illegal acts of municipalities. Surely, the individual property holder is as worthy of being protected as the municipal corporation that may have oppressed him; and any act that relieves the corporation from its responsibility to such parties is manifestly wrong.

We trust the Legislature will not pass an act so sweeping in its nature without fully considering its effects. The rights of the people are of more importance than the wishes of municipalities.

SEVERAL years ago, there was talk of annexing the Feejee Islands to Great Britain, and the project has never since been allowed completely to rest. Though the group consists of 154 islands, of which 65 are inhabited, there is, we suppose, no reason why the other maritime powers should take alarm at the proposed enlargement of the British dominions. Whatever may have been the original impulse towards annexation, the movement is at present urged chiefly in the islands, while the English ministry gently resists, deliberating whether it is better policy to accept or reject the offer of His Majesty, King CACABAN. Like some other and greater powers, His Majesty is terribly embarrassed for want of funds. In fact, the financial condition of the islands is nearly as bad as possible, the expenses of the last two years running up to £124,000, while the receipts have amounted to no more than £42,000, the interest on loans unpaid. A few readers may need to be reminded that a constitutional government capable of negotiating loans in the markets of Europe has been neither established nor controlled by the the cannibals described in the entertaining pages of HERMAN MELVILLE. Foreign adventurers, chiefly Englishmen, organized the Feejee government under the highest chief, their object being to enrich themselves by traffic and agriculture. Missionaries, however, are said to have made considerable impression upon the natives of some of the islands, and civilization has taken root to a certain extent among them. It is the missionaries and their supporters in Britain who present the strongest arguments in favor of annexation. These arguments may be summed up in the statement that at present the Feejee archipelago is the base of operations from which the South Pacific slave trade is carried on, and this revolting traffic would be soonest and most effectually stopped by annexation. Ever since the atrocities of the trade were fully exposed in connection with the death of Bishop PATTISON, the entire religious influence of England has been directed towards its suppression, and that influence is probably exerted in support of King CACABAN'S petition. The advantages of the Feejee islands as a naval station are not forgotten, officers of the navy testifying that there is no safer or better anchorage for ships between America and Australia. But, though such a resting place might under certain circumstances be found convenient, a naval station is not really much needed in those latitudes, and there is little doubt that annexation would be a source of expense to the imperial treasury. Hence, if the DISRAELI government should incorporate the islands with the empire, the fact would be another example of English money expended in the interest of humanity.

THE *Iron Age* publishes a decision recently rendered in the United States Circuit Court for the Northern district of New York, in a case involving the question as to what a patent will and will not cover, which is of unusual importance to patentees and inventors, inasmuch as a knowledge of the principles laid down will tend to prevent much waste of time and money in futile applications or useless suits for infringement. The gist of the decision is as follows: A claim to a result is not, *per se*, patentable; neither can a claim be sustained which covers every mode or means by which certain advantages can be secured in an invention. The mere location of an old apparatus upon a machine is not patentable. If new devices are required in order to adopt an old apparatus to a new position on a machine, and the change produces a new and beneficial result, then the change is patentable in connection with the new devices; not the result, but the means of producing it, or, if such a change brings into existence a new combination of devices productive of a new and useful result, the new combination is patentable. The patent will not be infringed in either case by a like change in the location of the apparatus unless the new devices which adapt it to its new position are also used in one case, and unless all the material elements of the newly developed combination are employed in the other. In changing the location of an apparatus upon a machine it seems not to be patentable to adopt such mechanical changes to render it practicable as mere judgment dictates or the necessity of the case demands. These are points which all inventors and patentees would do well to remember.

WE HAVE already adverted to the extensive arrangements which are on foot for the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac and other army societies, and the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Harrisburg, on the 11th, 12th and 13th of the present month. The demonstration promises to be one of the most imposing and brilliant ever held in Pennsylvania, or in any other State, since the close of the war. President GRANT, Generals SHERMAN, SHERIDAN, HANCOCK, BURNSIDE, McDOWELL, and many other distinguished leaders of the Union armies will be present, besides thousands of veterans of the rank and file, not less honorable, from all portions of the country, drawn together by those subtle fraternal affinities which are born of common patriotism, service, sacrifice and suffering. It will be a memorable time. Old fires will again kindle, old friendships glow, old battle memories relume and stir, setting the quicksilver running with unwonted warmth in the veins, making the blood of the participants tingle with proud recollections, and causing their hearts to burn within them as they recall the now historic scenes and incidents of our never-to-be-forgotten days of war. The grand principles which animated these heroes still remain; the cause for which they struggled so faithfully and endured so well, has entwined itself about the inmost life of the land, and is inseparably connected with it. And this is their highest reward.

BOSTON papers notice, editorially, the organization of a company in Massachusetts, having for its object the opening up of another route to that city from the West, through the extension of the Boston and Albany Railroad from one direction and the Hoosac Tunnel from the other. It is anticipated by these papers that the completion of the work will enable Boston to compete with and go ahead of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, as a port of petroleum export. The aggregate annual export of petroleum from these latter cities is some ten millions of barrels, employing a large amount of tonnage. It is imagined that the only obstacle which stands in the way of Boston being the main export market for petroleum is the advantage which other cities get on rail carriage, of fifteen cents, or thereabouts, per barrel, but there is claimed an advantage for Boston which neither of the other cities ever can have—an immense storage front, through the utilization of the large area of flats at South Boston and Dorchester. The *Traveller* says there are facilities for storing a million barrels under sheds so far apart that a general conflagration need never occur, and also room for extensive refinery works, capable of refining many more barrels per day than they refine in Cleveland, the headquarters of the refinery business. It is hardly probable that half of these roseate anticipations will be realized. Nevertheless, Philadelphia would do well to bestir itself concerning the matter.

GREAT interest is manifested in New York business circles in the progress of the new transatlantic telegraph, whose completion will strike another blow at the present monopoly. To be compelled to pay a dollar or more a word is a heavy tax upon those who are obliged to keep up constant communication with parties upon the other side of the water. The time is probably not many years distant when people may send dispatches to and from London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and other European cities, for ten cents a word, or even less, since the automatic telegraph system will undoubtedly work a decided revolution in land telegraphy. Indeed, there are not wanting persons who have given much attention to the science of telegraphy, who claim that it is now in its infancy, and that the time is not far distant when nearly all the correspondence which is now carried on by mail will go over the wires, and people generally will become operators, wires being extended into half the public stores and private dwellings; nor is it at all impossible that such may be the case.

THE French government has just published a comprehensive review of the financial situation in Europe, and of French trade, in the course of which comparisons are made which show that France, Italy, Belgium and Holland find the great outlet for their products in Europe. Its own exports in 1872 were distributed as follows: Europe, 2,682,175,000 francs; Asia, 25,282,-000; Africa, 228,059,000; America, 820,287,-000; Oceanica, 5,820,000; making a total of 3,761,623,000 francs. These returns indicate but slight progress in Europe, a decided advance in America, and none whatever in the other parts of the world. The figures for England for the same year show that Europe is also the great market for that country, the exportations standing 2,680,-919,000 francs, against 3,725,515,000 for all other parts of the world. Italy shows the greatest commercial development. From 1865 to 1872 its trade has doubled, and that with Africa quadrupled.

THE total value of dry goods imported into New York during the month of April amounted to $8,505,351. As compared with corresponding periods in former years, there is a decline of $94,480 in comparison with April, 1873; of $2,726,356 as compared with 1872, and of $2,557,108 in 1871. The total importations of dry goods during the first four months of the present year amounted to $43,421,942, against $53,193,501 in the corresponding period last year; $63,-110,203 in 1872, and $53,255,385 in 1871. The New York papers state that the consignment to this country of surplus, and frequently of undesirable goods, by English and Continental manufacturers, has almost entirely ceased, and that the importing trade is now in the hands of responsible parties, who understand our market and its wants. As a whole, the foreign trade may be regarded as fully recovered from the effects of the panic.

THE latest report of the Bureau of Statistics, showing the exports from Great Britain to the United States for the three months ended March 31, 1874, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, indicates that the aggregate reduction must have been at least twenty-five per cent. In some articles the decrease is extraordinary. Thus, the entire shipments of wrought and unwrought copper during that period amounted to only 562 hundred weight, against 49,011 hundred weight for the corresponding period of 1873; the exports of iron of every description were but 52,257 tons, against 122,941 tons; and of steel only 3,196 tons against 5,548 tons. A similar, and in some instances a still more marked decline, is observable with respect to cotton and woolen goods. On the other hand, our own exports to England have been considerably increased on most articles.

THE old American practice, still indulged sometimes in the villages, of stamping applause at lectures is not, it appears, without European authority. The Hollanders do the same, even the most polite people of Leyden thus indicating the pleasure or approval with which they hear certain sentiments. An obvious remark of the writer who records the fact is that the method may be as good as another, if the floor has been well swept beforehand. Another peculiarity of the worthy Dutch is to interrupt the lecture in the middle, and refresh the lecturer with food, drink and a smoke. This intermission is called the "pause." At the close of the lecture, the speaker is regaled with a regular banquet. Perhaps, however, only very eminent talkers are thus honored.

A CONNECTICUT school teacher, in a paper recently read before a teachers' institute, suggests that a pupil of each sex be placed at the same desk and allowed to assist each other in their lessons, and at the end of each month permitted to select new partners if they desire. It was claimed there would be less trouble in governing a school, more tidiness in the pupils' appearance, and greater ease in their conversation and intercourse, which would be of much advantage when they became men and women. It was affirmed that where the experiment has been tried it had been attended with success.

RELENTING.

BY LOUISA BUSHNELL.

The earth is in a melting mood,
This morning of the year;
And clasped around by mists that brood,
She smiles to find herself so wooed,
With, now and then, a tear.

The topmost fastness of the hill
Has let the winter go;
The happy-hearted little rill
No longer shivers past the mill
To meadows hushed with snow.

The birds let fall their new-born dreams
Upon me from above;
And many a shadow wed with beams,
And many a wind-kissed blossom seems
To say a word for love.

What is there in this tender air
To thrill me like a dart?
It quickens places poor and bare,
And every covert sweet and fair,
Except one maiden's heart.

O, are such changeful gleams of light
Made only to beguile?
Then, I am but a foolish wight,
To be so glad because, last night,
She blessed me with a smile.

But O, when ice and snow relent,
And every coldest thing;
Might not, perchance, one more repent,
And melting into warm consent,
Flood all my heart with Spring?
—*Scribner's for May.*

ADIOS.

What better word can my sad lips now say
Than to commend
Thy footsteps to his guiding, O! my friend,
And pray that he may guard thee night and day?

I cannot bid thee happiness regain
Only one word
Adois—but be sure if that be heard
Above 'twill save thee from a world of pain.

'Tis spoken with a heart distraught with grief
At its own loss;
But while my pale lips trembling kiss the cross
I say Adois. Strong in my belief.

To God! O! may his strengthening arm defend,
May his great heart
Encircle thee and nevermore depart
Encompassing thy life unto the end.

If in the rounds of his eternity
We two shall meet
This now sad hour with thee seem dear and sweet,
A precious link of love's great unity.

Adios, and adios, once again—
I murmur not
And do not thou assail thy bitter lot
But bring thy lips and heart to say, Amen.

LOVE FLOWERS.

Oh! who was watching when Love came by,
When Love came here in the glad spring hours?
The scarf was torn from his laughing eye,
And he wore instead a wreath of flowers.

The wreath of flowers his head went round
And about his eyes, as the scarf had been;
But in vain the flowery band was bound,
For he peeped the flowers and leaves between.

He wore no quiver, he bore no bow,
And innocent looked as a blinded boy;
With flowers about him, above, below,
The spirit he seemed of spring and joy.

But here and there he let fall a flower,
The cruel, the bright little blinded god;
And, watching, I saw that hour by hour
These blooms took root in the green spring sod.

And whoso plucks the flowers that grow
From the blooms Love flung from his wreaths above,
Though sweetest-seeming of blossoms they blow,
His heart shall be hot with the madness of love.

STATE NEWS.

The Corry *Blade* is dead.

There were twenty-seven deaths in Harrisburg during April.

There are blast furnaces in thirty-eight counties of this State.

There are rumors of a change in proprietorship of the Altoona *Sun*.

The fruit in Dauphin county was not harmed by the late severe weather.

Mr. A. Murphy, an old resident of Erie, died on the 2d inst., aged eighty-two years.

Erie has a somnambulist who makes midnight parades in a costume of shirt and socks.

There are 262 applications for liquor license before the court of Montgomery county.

J. F. Reynolds, a prominent citizen of Pittston, died suddenly in Lewistown on the 1st inst.

John Sell, Sr., died in Womelsdorf, Berks county, on the 29th ult., aged ninety-one years.

The sheet mill of Seyfert, McManus & Co., in Reading, resumed operations on the 4th inst.

The Catholics of Erie are soliciting funds to be devoted to the erection of a new hospital in that city.

The *Workingman*, a labor organ in Schuylkill county, was sold at sheriff's sale on the 2d inst.

An old man named Foote was robbed of $200 while getting on the cars at the Erie depot, last Saturday.

Mr. A. Lindley, of Meadville, has presented a handsome bell to the First Presbyterian church of that city.

Mr. Henry F. Swentzel, of Lancaster, is Superintendent of the Water Works of the city of Port-au-Prince, Hayti.

A man by the name of Thomas Crawford, a miner, was killed near Emlenton, last week, by a bank falling on him.

Counterfeit fifty dollar greenbacks are in circulation in Williamsport. None of the editors have yet been victimized.

Mr. James R. Wallace, a venerable and much esteemed citizen of Titusville, died on the 1st inst., aged eighty-four years.

Senator Weakley has sold his interest in the Carlisle *Herald*. Hereafter that paper will be conducted by Mr. O. L. Haddock.

The *Independent Weekly* is the title of a new Democratic newspaper published by H. W. Smith at Benton, Columbia county.

A Holly, Tree Inn or coffee house, on the Boston plan, has been opened in Williamsport. The lady crusaders conduct it.

With liability to indictment if they don't, the Commissioners of Warren county are going to authorize the construction of a new jail.

A fine vein of pure Berks county marble has been found within the city limits of Reading, and a quarry will be opened at once.

All the puddling furnaces at the old rolling mill of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, in Scranton, suspended work last week.

The Tamaqua Iron Works are 200 feet wide by 1,100 feet in length, employ 104 hands, and have orders on hand to last for three months.

Here she is, again: Mrs. Mary Foreman, of Jennerville, Chester county, aged seventy-two years, has just completed a quilt containing 13,980 pieces.

One locomotive engine hauled a train composed of twenty-seven laden and ninety-one empty coal cars from Williamsport to Sunbury, one day last week.

Fifty-one Commonwealth cases were disposed of during the session of the Blair County Court, last week. A considerable number of criminal cases were *nol prossed*.

On Sunday afternoon a young girl named Eldy Weber, who had visited Titusville with her parents for the purpose of consulting a physician, died quite suddenly.

Hereafter, the men who have contracts for cleaning the streets in Philadelphia will not get their pay until the work is done properly. This should be the rule in every city.

The Downingtown *Independent* has changed hands, Messrs. Potter & Cordery having disposed of it to Mr. T. Dunleavy Long, principal of the Downingtown academy.

It is reported that Mr. J. G. L. Brown, is about to resign the position of business manager of the Philadelphia *Press*. Mr. John Dunn will probably succeed Mr. Brown.

A new brand of whisky has made its appearance in Luzerne county, known as "scrap iron whisky." Its death-dealing power is said to be fifty times greater than that of the ordinary kill-at-forty-rods material.

The Reading *Eagle* says: Mr. John Moser, of Pike township, on Wednesday evening remarked to James Herb, a visitor, that he was seventy-nine years old, and had never been sick, when he became giddy, sank in his chair and died. He resided with his son, Daniel Moser.

The skeletons of two men were found in digging a cellar on the site of an old house in Upper Augusta township, Northumberland county, recently. They are supposed to have been those of two peddlers, who disappeared very mysteriously from that neighborhood some thirty-five years ago, and would seem to have been murdered.

The Bradford *Reporter* says: "An aged gentleman of Towanda, who has the misfortune to be childless, has ordered graves made for himself and wife, and contracted for tombstones selected by himself. The gentleman, now nearing his eighty-ninth year, naturally feels that but a few more days can be allotted to him here."

The Pottstown Iron Company was organized in 1866. They own two furnaces, a nail and a boiler-plate mill. The annual production of nails is from 100,000 to 120,-000 kegs, (53 machines), and of boiler plate 6,000 tons. About 400 hands are employed. During the dullness of the past few months they have been running full time and force.

The Allentown *Chronicle* says: There is something very mysterious about the disappearance of Daniel Gallagher, who had shortly arrived from Ireland, and was stopping at the house of Constable Hugh McElroy, in the Sixth ward. He is a youth not quite twenty years of age, and at about ten o'clock on Wednesday evening he was sitting on a chair. Suddenly he disappeared, leaving his hat behind him, without a word to any person in the house, and has not been heard of since. That's the long and short of the story, and all that is at present to be told.

The third session of the National Agricultural Congress will be held at Atlanta, Georgia, May 13th.

FASHIONS FOR MAY.

Close of the Club Season—A Ladies' Club House—A Series of Wails—Fashions—Muslin Dresses—Polonaises and Redingotes—Silk Suits—Cashmere Suits—Ruffles — Muslin Capotes — Silver Chatelaines.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

CLOSING OF THE CLUB SEASON.

The end of May closes the club season, both for men and women, for, although so far as the male clubs are concerned, the houses are kept open all the year round, and members can come and go at their good pleasure, yet the special occasions, the Saturday night or other night dinners, the monthly receptions, and the "ladies' days" are all discontinued, and the House Committees have time to breathe and count up the deficit or overplus in funds.

The Lotos Club intends to signalize the close of a brilliant season with a grand invitation entertainment at the Academy of Music, at which leading artists have already promised their assistance, and for which a most attractive programme is already provided. The house occupied by the Lotos Club adjoins the Academy of Music, and a covered hall-way, decorated and lined with stands and flowers, will, on this occasion, unite it with the main building, so that, after the performance, those members who feel inclined, can introduce their lady guests to the club house and give them a club supper without going into the street.

The "Ladies Day" receptions at the "Lotos" have been so largely attended for some months past, that the club was obliged for economy's sake to discontinue the simple refreshments of ice cream and lady-fingers, which it at first offered to its fair guests; even the ice cream and sponge cake cost, when they must be supplied to twenty-five hundred women, more or less.

But why do men insist upon feeding women on ice cream and lady-fingers? Thalberg, who invented the matinee in New York, used to have this rejection in infinitessimal quantities carried around in the recess of the performance, and, as a general rule, it bounds the imagination of a man in regard to what a woman wants to eat. That she might prefer pickles and cold tongue, seems never to enter their minds; perhaps a little experience may change their opinion in regard to that matter as well as some others.

There is a little agitation in the more liberal clubs just now in regard to extending some of the privileges to women—that is, to the wives of members. Some of these ladies are desirous of having the right to entertain a lady friend by lunching her or dining her at the club restaurant, paying, of course, members' prices. This would be a great convenience to professional ladies, who cannot break in upon their engagements by entertaining friends at home upon working days, and in a measure supply the increasing want of

A LADIES' CLUB HOUSE.

The existing woman's club is simply a literary society upon a larger scale. It has to meet in the day time because women cannot go home alone at night, and it takes all day to do it in, because in all large cities people live at magnificent distances, have to prepare for the public gaze every time they go out, and spend a good deal of time on the road. Naturally a meeting of this kind becomes the resort of those who have not much to do, who want society and something to fill up the time.

But it does not answer the purpose of the professional woman, who wants an occasional retreat where she will meet women busy and interested in pursuits akin to her own. It does not meet the wants of the intelligent out-of-town woman, who requires a sort of exchange where she can register her name, have her parcels left, obtain a quiet lunch for herself or a friend, and find out where people are and "what is going on."

There are two difficulties about such an undertaking. One is, that it would be dubbed "strong minded" and "woman suffrage," and thus frighten away many good women who need and ought to have the benefit of it. The other, that it would be "run" by those who had the most time, the most ambition and the least honesty. All the professional clubs have suffered to some extent from this cause, until they became wise enough to make it obligatory that the majority in their principal committees should consist of the working members of the professions which the clubs represent.

The great vocation of such a woman's club as is needed, apart from its business character, would be the honoring of such women as deserve recognition, be they authors, artists, workers, or philanthropists. It is a shame to women that only a club of men could be found (the "Arcadian") to entertain the idea of a grand reception to Miss Charlotte Cushman, the glorious artiste or half a century, the noble and unsullied woman. Only a short time longer can we expect to have her with us. Gradually, one by one, the gifted and the good are dropping away from us. Are they replaced? No! This is not an age in which to grow great men or great women. It is every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost. Have we replaced Fanny Fern or Alice and Phoebe Cary? No; and we shall not. They were the goodness and strength and truth and devotion of many women rolled into one, and blended into beautiful womanhood by self-forgetfulness and the liberality which comes to noble minds from a wide experience.

AN ANNIVERSARY.

In the midst of the prevailing selfishness and indifference, it is pleasant to record one little act of commemoration well deserved and admirably executed. It was on the recent occasion of the birthday of Miss Mary Booth, the accomplished editor of *Harper's Bazar*, whose "Saturday evenings" during the past winter have brought together the best elements of literary, artistic and journalistic society. No formality, no kid gloves; people came and went as they pleased, bringing culture, wit, intelligence and ideas to make up the bouquet of pleasant remembrance.

The "token" was an elegant album, made to order, mounted with solid, richly-engraved silver clasps and plate, and filled with pictures of Saturday evening guests. In addition to these were sentiments both wise and tender, and exquisite little designs by artist friends, Mrs. Greatorex, Mrs. Bottas, Mrs. Tattle, Reinhart, Mrs. Jane Perry and others. Masses of Easter flowers added their charm to the event, which was further distinguished by the recital of an original poem by Miss Kate Hilliard, and a wealth of music.

Miss Booth and her friend Miss Wright live an ideal life, and their example, aided by the logic of circumstances, has already induced many women workers in New York and Boston to unite together and make an independent home. Of those who have done so in New York two are teachers, who have purchased a house in a fashionable part of the city, the result of their joint labors, and adopted a little girl, for whom they seem to experience maternal affection and devotion. Do men know what they are doing by throwing women upon their own resources?

ONE MORE WAIL.

One more wail before proceeding to the proper business of this letter, and that is over the passing away of another of the old and honest landmarks—Fountain's India store. Mr. Fountain is the oldest dry goods merchant in New York, with the single exception of A. T. Stewart, old Mr. Arnold, the only other claimant to half-century honors, having retired from active participation in business. It is fifty-one years since Mr. Fountain commenced business in New York city, twenty-one since he opened the India branch of trade, in which for years he stood alone and unrivaled. But modern enterprise has got ahead of him. He has not learned the art of making cheap antiques and modern curiosities. He sticks to the old and the real, and it does not pay. By the first of May the old India store will have gone into the past, and though many will regret it—for where can they depend upon getting pure olive oil soap from the island of Crete, and bits of old china, and genuine feather fans fit for an India princess to carry? Yet their regrets will not bring it back. It will be dead to us, as so many other good and genuine things are which we did not think much of when we had them—forever more.

FASHIONS.

Bright spring and summery styles are all ready, but they have not had much opportunity to show themselves through the cold gray weather of April. Light silk suits and spring jackets are laid away in closets and trunks while their owners walk disgusted in thick shawls over their old winter redingotes.

There is nothing capable of making self so disagreeable as spring. All the miseries that are not included in the rest of the year, seem to be reserved for March and April, and not unfrequently May with its ever present ghost of "moving" has a share of them. Spring indeed in our latitude is a misnomer. We plunge at once from the winter of our discontent into the golden summer of our hopes and only relinquish cloth and furs to put on muslin.

MUSLIN DRESSES.

And, by the way, what has become of the old muslin dresses we used to wear, and which looked so cool and fresh and pretty in the country in the summer time? We do not wear them now. Everything is suits and polonaises and redingotes, and muslin looks out of place in a suit. There are plenty of pretty muslins to be had, cheap as dirt, but no one buys them except for children. They pass them by for some flimsy stuff with a new fangled name, and make it up, unfit as it is for such a purpose, into another long "redingote!" heaven save the mark, and drag it about in an untidy string, which is called drapery. Now, a redingote simply means a "great coat," a "ridingcoat," and ought to be restricted to ample protective designs and solid materials. To cut up open worked linen or cotton grenadine into fanciful strips, bunch it up and call it a redingote is absurd. Yet these are "fashions."

POLONAISES AND REDINGOTES.

Not that we want to get rid of either polonaises or redingotes, they are too useful, too well adapted to universal requirements; but they should be reserved, the redingote particularly, for street wear, and the dress still allowed to hold its place indoors.

Already some ladies have adopted and strictly adhere to this plan. Their walking suits are redingotes, are removed as soon as they enter the house, and a princess dress, demi-train or demi-trained skirt and basque substituted. These ladies are always well dressed because their attire suits the occasion.

A quite new polonaise, of which only a few have been imported, are embroidered all over in English eyelet or wheel pattern and buttonhole stitch embroidery upon a base of fine, strong, milky linen. The work upon them is enormous. They are handmade and the price, of course, high, but they have the appearance of rich old lace over black silk or velvet, and are just what distinguished elderly ladies would like for summer country wear. They are ruffled with the material at the neck and waists and ornamented only with a dash of black silk or velvet.

Very elegant polonaises are also made of silk or fine linen batiste, and canvas batiste profusely trimmed with wide insertions and borders of ecru Mechlin lace. $125 is as low as such a polonaise can be purchased, and is considered cheap when the amount of lace used is taken into account. Imitations of these are imported with fringed borders and parasols to match, but they are thoroughly bad style and will hardly take with American women.

Spring and summer redingotes of plain and embroidered linen, and all wool *croise* (or diagonal cloth) are simple and sensible. The latter are usually faced, and mounted with broad bands of silk or Irish poplin which is all silk, a shade darker than the wool, and this with sash, buttons, or belt, forms the only attempt at ornament. The skirt may be flounced but the polonaise is never finished with anything more than a plain fold or band with the exception of lace, or embroidery upon rich material.

Another point also should be remembered, and that is, that the contrasting effects of distinctly black or white braid should be avoided upon linen. The new styles of braiding and embroidery are all executed in tints or colors put together so as to blend with the groundwork, not form a contrast to it.

SILK SUITS.

These consist almost exclusively—as described in my last letter—of demi-trained skirts trimmed differently in the front and back or only trimmed in front, sleeveless tunics, the sleeves being composed of another shade or corresponding color, or sleeveless jackets and overskirts. The fashionable method is to have two pairs of sleeves and two jackets or bodies, one of each of which is of the same silk as the dress, the other differentiated so as to produce an effect without a contrast.

In this way gray and grisaille silks, hair striped silks, and silks of the different shades of drab and brown, are employed, the first named being sometimes put with black, sometimes with a darker shade of gray. The styles of making vary with individual taste, and might be described *ad infinitum, ad nauseam.*

CASHMERE SUITS.

Suits of plain cashmere are pretty and popular for spring wear, and are always trimmed with bands of silk of the same or a darker shade. The buttons are their distinctive feature, *papier mache*, lovely, iridescent, pearl and old silver representing foreign or antique coins are the favorite styles.

RUFFLES.

When ruffles are used for trimming, as upon black grenadine, white cambric, nainsook or the like, they are gathered and then laid in flat, even pleats and pressed down. Some have a row of stitching an inch below the top. These ruffles are very new and beautiful in thread lace and are used for the ends of neckties, scarfs, and the new veils. The latest imported veil is of dotted thread, with a deep ruffled border of thread lace, laid in flat pleats with half inch spaces between. When gathered flounces are used in silk, they are shirred nearly flat, with numerous gathering threads like the old-fashioned silk bonnets. Sides of dresses and overskirts are now frequently shirred in straight lines up and down, breaking the line of trimming between the back and front and giving the straight, flat appearance, which is considered essential to elegance.

Ruffles for the neck are replaced by pleatings which are cut high at the back and laid in a triple group. In front the fraise is graduated off to form a narrow standing collar, finished with lace, or muslin, or *crepe lisse* pleating inside. This style is more becoming, as well as more convenient than the high gathered ruffle all round.

MUSLIN CAPOTES.

The new caprice for summer wear is the pretty *capote* or "Normandy" cap of muslin, and muslin over silk or *crepe*. It is trimmed with band and bar of black velvet and cluster or half wreath of hedge roses, and is dainty and coquettish enough for very young girls, but out of place as a frame for the experienced faces of married women, even in the country, where so much latitude is allowed in dress. The cap crown proves to be the distinguishing feature of dressy spring and summer bonnets, black lace beaded with fine jet dividing the honors with silk and satin, the latter of which is always covered with *crepe lisse*. *Crepe lisse* also invariably forms the inside ruching or pleating, and not unfrequently a part of the trimming on the outside. In fact there seems to be a conspiracy in favor of this fabric, which is as useless and not nearly so pretty as *tulle*. Flowers of pale sulphur color are very much in vogue, and the very newest are clusters of cowslips most faithfully copied from nature; long branches of elderberry are also among the new things, lovely tinted fuschias and the blue ragged robin, which Paris milliners admire so much and arrange so gracefully. No ribbon strings are used at all—they are not needed and would be very much in the way of the fashionable finishing at the throat.

THE SILVER CHATELAINE.

A great desideratum with all ladies just at present, is the acquisition of a solid silver chatelaine and *flacon*, to suspend from the side. Of course there are various other articles which may be used as pendant attachments, but the flacon, or vinaigrette, is the important one, and together with the fan—when that article is required—makes as much display as a lady would choose to exhibit. If not made to order, an engraved monogram is added to chatelaine plate and vinaigrette.

JENNIE JUNE.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Sergeant Bates has turned up in Chicago. Glad of it; we never did like that city.

Cremation poetry:

Imperial Cæsar, dead and turned to ashes,
Might keep a dozen restaurants in hashes.

Delmonico is a soup-erior caterer. He has fed 71,682 persons on this kind of food during the winter.

The Digger Indians have been cremationists from time immemorial. They are not grave digger Indians.

Ex-President Johnson thinks he has not had enough of office yet. The people, however, have had enough of Johnson.

He who believes all things he thinks,
And scorns all else beside,
Who to himself is perfect Sphinx,
Forever shall abide.

Blackberries in Virginia are suffering from a blight which, during the last two years, has wholly destroyed several varieties.

Florida appears destined to become the most valuable portion of the South. It is the only really tropical portion of our public domain.

The question of encampments is already beginning to bother the hardy warriors who make up the bone and sinew of the militia.

Seth Green is authority for the statement that there are six hundred and forty-seven lakes in the State of New York, to say nothing of ponds and streams.

An old United States land patent was recently entered for record in Genesee, New York, which was dated in October, 1835, and signed by Andrew Jackson.

The *State Journal*, of Richmond, is advertised to be sold at auction to-day. There seems, indeed, to have been a Daniels come to judgment in this instance.

We expected it. The St. Louis *Times* charges that the Republican party is responsible for the floods in the Mississippi river, and the inundation of the Louisiana plantations.

If commercial and industrial depression were confined to our own country we might attribute it to local causes, but they are equally intense in France, Belgium, Germany and England.

A prominent Clyde shipbuilder is on a visit to this country, with a view to purchase suitable grounds upon which to establish a very large shipbuilding establishment for his sons.

Scott county, Minnesota, claims the most extensive Limburger cheese factory in the country. This kind of cheese is "ripe" when a piece the size of a bean will drive a dog out of a tanyard.

How do the robins, and the swallows, and other migrating birds, contrive to make, unobserved, their long journey North and South? Who sees them arrive? Who has ever seen them depart?

Four of the country's greatest poets sat in a square of a few feet—Longfellow, Emerson, Whittier and Holmes—during the delivery of the Schurz oration on Sumner, at Boston, the other day.

A correspondent of a New Orleans paper, writing from Grant parish, says that at Colfax "murder and robbery still embrace one another in the merry carnival of hell." Are McEnery's cut-throats still at work, then?

The Michigan copper interest, it is said, is in a more healthful condition than ever before, and that the results of the business of 1874 will show a larger number of dividend-paying mines than any for any previous years.

PERSONAL.

Vice President Wilson had a long interview with President Grant on Saturday.

Hon. Heister Clymer is to be the orator at the coming commencement at Muhlenberg College.

Edinburgh is to have a theological class for ladies. Professor MacGregor is to teach. Mac says it is divine.

Professor Agassiz's correspondence has been examined and classified, in preparation for the biography which Mrs. Agassiz has in hand.

Ex-Senator Doolittle, once so prominent in national politics, and an able man, has accepted the permanent Presidency of the Chicago University. Salary five thousand dollars a year.

Hon. Frederic W. Haddon, the editor of the Melbourne *Argus*, is now in New York. He has been making a tour round the world, and is on his way back to his duties as editor of the chief paper in Australia.

Mr. and Mrs. James Freeze, of Bloomsburg, Pa., froze to each other half a century ago, and celebrated their "golden wedding" last week accordingly. Strange to say, it is reported that in all these years there has been no coldness between them.

It is stated that Gen. Sherman would not be adverse to leaving his present post of duty in Washington and going to St. Louis, his old home, and where his duties as Lieutenant General would be more clearly defined than under the direct supervision of the Secretary of War.

For eleven months has James McClung, of Staunton, Va., been dumb, without any explicable cause. Two Sundays ago, however, he entered the sitting room of his house and saluted his family with a cheerful "good morning," at the same time nearly fainting. He has conversed as well as ever since that. He says that just as he spoke, Sunday, he experienced a convulsive movement of the muscles in the throat and a sense of concussion in the head.

The twenty-first of this month is fixed upon for the marriage of Miss Nellie Grant, and a gay time is expected. A new existence will soon open before Miss Nellie, and there are some who have fears for her happiness. Her *fiance* is all that one could wish, but she is very fond of home and has early left it. When she went up to Yankeedom to attend school, two or three years ago, she remained but a few weeks, so intense was her homesickness. It is said, however, that Mr. Sartoris will return in the autumn, and it is not impossible that Mrs. Grant and her son may visit England and the Sartoris home in the coming year.

The marriage of Lord Walter Campbell, third son of the Duke of Argyle, and brother of one of the sons-in-law of Queen Victoria, to Miss Milner, the daughter of a rich but uneducated Manchester manufacturer, took place last week. The bride is said to be a charming lady. If he has any taste for comedy, for the true study of society, how he will feel the advantage of being, on one side, the brother-in-law of an English Princess; on the other, the son-in-law of a sturdy Englishman, who has risen from the ranks to the position of vantage he now holds. His sister-in-law on one side is also sister-in-law to the Crown Prince of Prussia.

Centennial on the Ohio.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27, 1874.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

We are on the threshold of a great anniversary. This is, emphatically, the Centennial of the nation. The war of the Revolution virtually commenced in 1774. Hostilities first began on the Upper Ohio, *not* in Massachusetts Bay; the first battle was fought at the mouth of the Kanawha, October 10, 1774, *not* at Lexington in April, 1775. This, then, being the real centenary of the nation—the year filled with events which culminated in the first battle of the Revolution at Point Pleasant—it behooves the people of the Upper Ohio Valley to properly commemorate the important event which terminated in the Declaration of Independence and final establishment of the republic. It is due to the generations who have passed away—to the memory of the brave men and women who threaded the wilderness, and step by step drove back the savage, reclaiming the land and maintaining their right to the soil and their privilege to live. It is due to the claims of history that some concerted demonstration be made in behalf and recognition of events and incidents which lie deep around the foundations of our national existence.

The history of the Upper Ohio, of one hundred years ago, is full of startling events—with the opening of that eventful spring, the Western Indians—representatives of that Titanic race who have left the impress of great and imperishable names on your rivers, hills and running brooks—prepared to extirpate the few and feeble frontier settlements, along the Ohio and affluents. Better councils sought to prevail, among Christian and friendly Indians, but the red man was implacable, and death trembled upon the atmosphere. One unprovoked and cruel act precipitated the catastrophe so much dreaded. The diabolical "affair" at Yellow Creek (as some writers mildly term the murder of Logan's kindred), hastened the event so much apprehended. Still, war was imminent. John Conally admonished the settlers that the Indians were threatening, and advised caution. April, with its balmy winds, refreshing showers and opening flowers, found the settlers gathering in the little stockades and Conally active. George Rogers Clarke, the distinguished conqueror of Southern Illinois—"the Hannibal of the West"—was near the Little Kanawha *en route* for Kentucky, which he subsequently settled and saved—resorted with his companions to Zane's little fort at the mouth of Wheeling. Here, too, came Cresap, the man whose name has, perhaps, been more unjustly aspersed than any other in the history of the times. Conally was right; trouble was brooding, and a general Indian war threatening. There were elements at work, which neither the Indians nor settlers properly understood or appreciated. There was an invisible power exerting its quiet influence among the savages—the power which was to crush the spirit of liberty then struggling for utterance all over the Colonies. Conally, the vicegerent of the Crown, on the Upper Ohio,—the friend and a representative of Dunmore, was preparing for that which he knew was to follow—rupture between the Colonies and mother government.

We cannot here discuss this question, which, we may remark, is still held in doubt by some historians; but we will state that there is no point more clearly established than that Lord Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, very early in the Colonial Rebellion—nearly one year before its outbreak at Boston—"sniffed trouble in the breeze," and, with true loyal devotion, sought to avert or defeat it. Dr. Conally, in his operations at the forks of the Ohio (changing Fort Pitt into *Fort Dunmore*), looked alone to these ends. Leaders were to be corrupted or snubbed (see his order to Cresap, at Cat Fish); Indians were to be inflamed; settlers were to be scattered or "forted." If the settlers on the Ohio did not openly rebel as early as the Colonists in the East, it does not follow that they were less patriotic. They did not suffer to the extent of citizens along the seaboard; they did not feel the oppressions complained of so directly; still, they were alive to growing troubles, and but one sentiment pervaded the ranks of Lewis' army at Point Pleasant, and that was that Dunmore had betrayed them and sought to have the gallant little army destroyed by the combined Indian forces! That was the feeling in the West in the fall of 1774, and it was true.

The months of April and May, 1774, were active periods along the Upper Ohio. The sparse settlements were deserted, the people resorting to their often improvised forts and block-houses. Wheeling was an important point. Tomlinson, at Grave creek, was the lowest of these primitive places of defense. Late in April or early in May (dates are conflicting and not always reliable), some Indians (supposed to have been Shawanee chiefs returning from a conference at Fort Dunmore with Conally) were discovered hugging the Island opposite Wheeling; were pursued and fired upon at Captina, twenty miles below. Of the pursuing party was Clarke, afterwards the distinguished General of the West, and Cresap, whose name has been so unfavorably associated with the speech of Logan.

Soon after (here dates are again at variance), a party of unrestrained frontiersmen at Baker's (nearly opposite Yellow creek) basely betrayed and murdered the family and kindred of Logan. The act has been designated as of unmitigated perfidy and cruelty. That it led to and precipitated the "war of 1774," "Logan's war," or "Cresap's war," as variously termed, there can scarcely be a doubt.

In this view of the case, and in the absence of any arrangement for a general celebration of the Centennial at the forks of the Ohio, I would suggest that a celebration take place at or near the scene of the massacre, and steps there and then taken to perpetuate the events growing out of the acts on the Ohio in the summer and fall of 1774. Let a *monument* suitably commemorative of the times and occasion be erected. I send the suggestion from the Nation's Capital, and will agree to back it up in a substantial manner. I think there should be two celebrations on the Ohio—one at some point between Wheeling and Pittsburgh, the other at Point Pleasant.

In the absence of positive dates (John Sappington, who was present at the Logan murder, and is charged with killing Logan's brother, says it was May 24th), I would suggest, as the date falls so near that of "Decoration Day," that the latter be made to subserve a good historical cause, by utilizing it in this manner. If a few gentlemen at Pittsburgh or Wellsville will undertake to manage the matter, it can be done, and some slight recognition of the important historical anniversary be had. Let us do justice to Logan, the great chieftain, Tah-goh-jate.

"Who is there to mourn for Logan?"

I would further suggest that your distinguished fellow-citizen, Hon. James Veech, be selected to do the honors of orator. He will furnish a rich historical treat.

Trusting that this hurried suggestion may not fall unheeded, but be warmly responded to, I am

Respectfully,

W. DEH.

Murder at Susquehanna Depot, Pa.

[From the Scranton Republican, April 30.]

Susquehanna Depot is the scene of another excitement. This time it is a murder. Shortly after nine o'clock on Monday night, a man named Fred. Kisenger drew a dirk and stabbed, in succession, two men named John Lawler and Frank Dodge. Lawler died of his wound before medical assistance could be obtained. Immediately after the deed had been committed Kisenger and a confederate named Baker fled, and have not since been heard of. The following telegram was received in this city on Tuesday:

SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT, April 28.—A man named Lawler was murdered here last night. Fred. Kisenger and N. Baker are suspected of the murder. Kisenger is about five feet three inches high; bridge of nose broken; wore grayish shirt, black coat, dark pantaloons, black slouch hat; had short chin whiskers, blue eyes, brown hair. Baker was about twenty-two years old, is rather small, with sandy hair and dark brown clothes; wears a white wool hat.

The dispute leading to the tragedy originated in a saloon kept by a man named Allen, where the murderers and their victims, together with four other companions, had been drinking rather freely during the afternoon.

ON THE suggestion of the French physicist de Fouvielle, two balloonists, Sivel and Croce-Spinelli, recently made an interesting experiment in aerial navigation. They made a voyage to ascertain if the respiration of highly oxygenized air would mitigate the suffocating effects of high levels, and thus enable the aeronaut to venture beyond altitudes already reached. On reaching the height of 16,400 feet, Croce-Spinelli was nearly suffocated, but upon using the oxygenized air respirator, speedily recovered. The experiment demonstrated nothing further than that while the pulse at the ground was beating 86 a minute at 16,000 feet the number of beats rose to 140; but on bringing the oxygenized-air respirator into requisition the number fell to 120.

ADDITION! DIVISION!
Jas. E. Caldwell. Wm. P. Wood.
SILENCE!
Charles A. Dana.
—*N. Y. Graphic.*

Heresy at the fountain! The Archbishop of Canterbury is to assist at the dedication of a free English church, and he assures the people that non-Episcopalians will be welcome to preach there.

A Maine man recently sent an invoice of smelts to a Boston dealer, and in return received a quotation from the law imposing a fine of $1 for each smelt offered for sale between March 15th and June 1st.

If the current reports concerning the gold discoveries in Arkansas have a moderate foundation in truth, the stories that lured DeSoto, centuries ago, were not purely fictitious, and are being resolved into fact.

THE CENTAUR LINIMENTS allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns and will cure rheumatism, spavin and any flesh, bone or muscle ailment. The White Wrapper is for family use; the Yellow Wrapper for animals. Price 50c, large bottles $1 00.

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